"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day; showers and cooler to-night or to-morrow; southwest to variable winds.
☞ For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LX...NO. 19,557. * * * * NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1911.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

VETO BILL PASSES; NO PUPPET PEERS

Lords, by Vote of 131 to 114, Yield to Asquith and End Parliamentary Struggles.

ROSEBERY ASSAILS CABINET

Says the Government Took Advantage of a "Young and Inexperienced King"—Primate Votes for Bill.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—There will be no creation of "puppet" or "blackleg" peers, as the four or five hundred noble Lords in posse, whom the Liberal Government would have created had the Parliament bill been rejected by the upper house to-night, were dubbed by the Unionists.

When their strength came to the test of the vote, the no-surrenderites were found to be less numerous than they claimed to be. Thus, in the view of the Liberals, the will of the people has been made to prevail.

In the view of the opposition, the "outrage upon the King and Constitution" has been completed.

"To-day," cries The Daily Mail, "the floodgates of revolution are opened, and the two-chamber Government is swept away. The only satisfaction is that the power of imposing a brief check on reckless legislation has been retained by the Lords.

"The Ministers have made the King their unwilling agent in a coup d'état, but the battle for British liberty has only just begun. Under the lead of Mr. Balfour the Unionists will close their banks for a supreme effort to restore the balance to our Constitution, punish the outrage on the King, and repeal the Parliament bill.

Whether or not this prediction will ever be realized, the chief fact of the moment is that the responsible leaders of both sides are heartily glad that the present phase of the so-called constitutional crisis has ended where it has.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Premier Asquith's Government to-night enforced its will upon the peerage by the narrow vote of 131 to 114. By this vote the House of Lords decided to accept Viscount Morley's motion not to insist upon the Lord's amendments to the Parliament bill, which practically limited the power of the House of Lords to a two years' suspensory veto, and vastly increases the prerogatives of the House of Commons.

The great constitutional struggle, which began when the House of Lords nearly two years ago rejected the budget of David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is ended, for a time at least, and with the greatest change to Great Britain's working Constitution since the passage of the Reform bill.

The process of voting consumed nearly an hour, and the result trembled in the balance until the last moment. The Government owes its victory to the votes of between twenty and thirty Conservative peers who threw in their lot with the Liberals to save their own caste from loss of prestige by a great increase in its numbers, and the King from the necessity of exercising the royal prerogative, from which every one believes he was most anxious to be saved.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York and nine Bishops also lined up with the Government, although the ecclesiastical lords generally keep aloof from party questions. The Bishops of Bangor and Worcester went with the Hailsburyites, "the last ditchers."

It was noticeable that the highest ranks of the nobility furnished the fewest supporters of the Government. The Dukes of Norfolk, Leeds, Marlborough, Newcastle, Northumberland, Somerset, and Westminster voted with the Opposition, while the remainder abstained from voting.

"Drinking the hemlock" had become an historic phrase in past months, and the gathering in the ancient Chamber to-night to witness this memorable humiliation was worthy of the occasion. Peeresses, Ambassadors, and Commoners packed the galleries, and a group of privy counsellors, exercising the prerogatives of their position, sat on the steps of the throne. The benches, aisles, and floor were crowded.

Lords frequently forgot the oppressive dignity which customarily marks the proceedings in the Upper Chamber, and fought for a hearing with the strenuousness of an American Congressman who has cherished a public building bill and sees the last hours of the session slipping past.

When the voting began Lord Lansdowne withdrew to a position behind the throne, but his followers watched the issue eagerly. The Bishops on both sides walked through the tellers first. A thrill of excitement marked the appearance of each notable, but none was greater than when Lord Rosebery appeared as a supporter of the Government.

As soon as the result was known several members of the House of Commons rushed from the galleries and into their own Chamber, and whispered the news to the members. A great cheer followed the announcement of the Government's victory.

The question of the hour is what effect to-night's decision will have upon the future fortunes of the Conservative Party.

When the debate on the bill was resumed Viscount Morley, speaking for the Government, announced that if the measure were defeated, the King had assented to the creation of sufficient peers to guard against any possible combination of the different opposition parties by which the bill might be exposed a second time to defeat.

Viscount Morley, who made the statement in reply to appeals from Lord Rosebery and Lord Lansdowne, read it slowly from a sheet of foolscap. He said that the matter deserved an answer, plain, deliberate, and beyond all cavil and mistake. He concluded:

"Every vote given against my motion not to insist on the amendments is a vote given in favor of a large and prompt creation of peers."

Lord Rosebery admitted that it was now quite clear that the bill must pass. The former Premier, who spoke for the first time since the Veto bill was introduced in the upper house, denounced the Government for having gone to "a young and inexperienced King not yet five months upon the throne to ask for guarantees to pass a bill that had not even passed its first reading in the House of Commons."

"If the bill passes to-night," he declared, "there will still be force left in this House to oppose the dangerous measures of the Government, and Europe and the Empire will be spared the sight of a scandal which would go far to weaken the hold of the centre of the Empire on its component parts."

The Earl of Camperdown, having announced that he would support the Government,

Continued on Page 2.

BLOW UP TROLLEY CAR.

Labor Agitators Blamed for Dynamite Attack Near Pittsburgh.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 10.—Running at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, a Pittsburgh, Butler & Harmony Interurban trolley car containing twenty-five persons to-night ran over a bottle supposed to contain nitroglycerine at Evergreen, three miles north of the city limits. The front of the car was blown to pieces, the station across the tracks was demolished, and tracks and roadbed for fifty feet were torn and twisted into a mass of wreckage. Not a passenger was killed.

Though nearly every man, woman, and child aboard the car suffered cuts and bruises, not one was seriously enough hurt to require removal to a hospital. The explosion broke windows for a mile around the place where it occurred, and it occurred, and it was heard throughout the North Side of Pittsburgh and across the Allegheny River.

This is the third dynamiting outrage around Pittsburgh in three weeks. The other two were charged to the Black Hand, while that to-night is supposed to be the work of labor agitators from the West.

North and south bound tracks had been mined with nitroglycerine, but only the southbound car suffered. The northbound car was flagged in time to avoid disaster by Detectives Roach and Bidenstrecker of Pittsburgh and a prisoner, who were among the injured on the other car. Hardly had they recovered from the shock of the explosion than Roach observed a pint whisky flask filled with nitroglycerine securely fastened under one of the ties, while fastened to the rails were dynamite percussion caps. The wrecked car is supposed to have run over the same kind of an obstruction. Those injured suffered mostly from cuts and bruises. Although the nitroglycerine exploded with full force directly underneath the front cab of the car, it seemed as though the station received the force of the explosion.

There has been a strike on the Interurban Line for two weeks. Strikers tonight repudiated the crime and asserted their desire to see the guilty persons punished. Detectives are working along the theory that the crime was committed by the same band of labor sluggers who operated in Chicago, Los Angeles, and other cities and who also blew up the Wabash bridge in the west end of Pittsburgh two years ago.

PET DOG SUIT FOR $1,000,000.

Chicago Families Quarrel Over Barking Spitz and Suit is Brought.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 10.—A suit for $1,000,000 was filed in the Superior Court today because a spits dog ran through the halls of the old Medill mansion, at Cass and East Ontario Streets, barked, and played other doggish pranks at all hours of the day and night.

Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Morrison are the owners of the dog. They assert that Cornelius R. Clark and his wife should pay at least that sum for the damage to their feelings and those of the pet dog as a result of disputes which have arisen during the past few months at the Medill house.

The damage suit also names as defendants the Popular Mechanich Company and H. H. Winsor, owners of the property and building, and B. E. Arntzen, an undertaker.

The Morrison and Clark families occupied flats in the old Medill property, which is now owned by the magazine company, while the dog had the freedom of the halls and stairways.

The Clarks complained to the magazine company, asking that the animal be barred from the premises. When Dr. Morrison arrived home on the evening of Aug. 2 he was confronted by six men, who refused to let him into his flat. Prior to this Mrs. Morrison, who became ill because of the excitement attending the trouble between the two families, was forcibly taken from the house by the six men and sent to the National Maternity Hospital, with which her husband is connected. Undertaker Arntzen's ambulance was called to take Mrs. Morrison away, and that is why he is named as a defendant.

DRESS CENSOR FOR POLICE.

Inspector Schmittberger Starts Crusades for Neatness Among Men.

"A cop's lot ain't what it used to be," sighed an old policeman in the West 125th Street Station last night after Chief Inspector Schmittberger had left there just before midnight. "When they started yanking us up for not patroling properly and then invented that stationary post scheme to make us suffer it was the limit, but now—"

Every man in the station joined the old timer in the deep sigh with which he finished, for the Chief Inspector had just delivered a lecture on cleanliness and neatness which made his hearers writhe. He received each man as he came in from patrol and gave him a careful examination.

"That's no way to wear a collar. That necktie is supposed to be around your neck, not your ears. Is that the only uniform you have, and if it isn't why don't you throw that one away?" were some of the remarks with which the Inspector punctuated his examination.

In the end he picked out seven men and ordered them to report to him at his office in Headquarters as soon as they got their uniforms in shape, learned how to wear a collar, and could tie a necktie. There were few of the remaining hundred-odd who escaped without some criticism.

"This is a new crusade and it has for its object the improvement in the appearance of the police force," declared the Inspector. "The men are slovenly in appearance in many instances and this must be corrected. I want every man on post to be as neatly and as cleanly dressed as it is possible for a man to be. You can't be that when your clothes don't fit you and you don't know how to wear a tie and collar."

The Inspector said that from time to time he should visit every precinct in the city until he had instilled into every policeman the need for greater neatness. He admitted that Commissioner Waldo was responsible for the idea, but declared that he was thoroughly in favor of it.

COOLER WEATHER COMING.

If It Doesn't Reach Here To-night It Will To-morrow, Says Weather Man.

Relief is promised to-day by the weather man from the hot wave that for two days has made the city uncomfortable and driven thousands to the seashore. Weather conditions of yesterday were a repetition of the day previous—a steady rise in temperature. The highest temperature recorded was at 3 P. M., when the mercury had reached 88. The low record for the day was 69 degrees at 5 A. M. By 9 o'clock it was 77 and at noon 84. The maximum temperature yesterday was 5 degrees above that of Wednesday. The humidity, however, was far less than on Wednesday, and that and a grateful breeze made conditions more bearable than on the previous day.

According to the forecast, cooler weather will come to-night or Saturday morning.

NUGENT IS DEPOSED; THUG TACTICS FAIL

New Jersey Democratic Chairman's Gang Assaults Committee Substitute to Prevent a Quorum.

WILSON INSULT HIS UNDOING

Refuses to Take Back "Liar and Ingrate" Speech and Vote Against Him Is Unanimous.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 10.—James R. Nugent was deposed as Chairman of the State Democratic Committee here this afternoon amid riotous scenes. Fourteen members of the committee voted unanimously to declare the chair vacant after Mr. Nugent and Charles H. Gallagher of Mercer, his lieutenant, had left the meeting and Nugent's "strong-arm" men had twice forced James E. Craft of Camden, who had a proxy for William H. Davis of the same county, from the meeting in order to prevent a quorum vote.

Mr. Craft was just shoved from the meeting room the first time. The second time he was pummeled and thrown out of the room and to the Coleman House piazza, where he was handled roughly until he escaped. Twenty of the Nugent men crowded on the piazza, awaiting the word of their chief to rush into the meeting room and break up the session. They became so boisterous and threatening that appeal was made to Chief of Police William H. Smith for a squad of patrolmen. When the police arrived, however, Mr. Craft had disappeared, but Senator Low of Ocean County had arrived to make a quorum and the Chairman had been deposed.

A successor to Mr. Nugent was not named because of the fear of a further disturbance. Vice Chairman Wills abruptly announced that he would entertain a motion for adjournment and the motion was quickly made. The committee will meet two weeks from to-day at the Hotel Sterling in Trenton to elect a Chairman. Edward E. Grossoup of Gloucester County probably will succeed Mr. Nugent.

Mr. Nugent arrived at the Coleman House a few minutes before the meeting was scheduled to open. He was greeted coldly. With him came a score of political heelers and followers, who took up a belligerent station on the piazza, near the entrance to the meeting room. Newspaper men and spectators had already crowded the meeting room.

Nugent had been told that Mr. Craft was proxy for Mr. Davis, but the Chairman refused to recognize him. Nugent insisted he had a letter from Mr. Davis in which the latter declared he had deputized no one to represent him. Murtha grasped Craft by the arm and shoved him roughly through the doors, and then the room was cleared of all save the committeemen. Including the Chairman, there were fifteen members present, one more than a quorum. Following the roll call, Dan Fellows Platt of Bergen jumped to his feet and moved that the office of Chairman be declared vacant.

"Mr. Nugent has been given every opportunity to square himself," shouted Mr. Platt, "and he hasn't done it."

Before the motion could be seconded Senator Johnston Cornish was on his feet pleading for harmony and a careful consideration of the motion.

Realizing that by evicting Mr. Craft Mr. Nugent had, with the aid of Mr. Gallagher, controlled the quorum, Judge Carrow of Camden moved for the recognition of Mr. Davis's proxy. Secretary W. K. Devereaux presented a telegram from Mr. Davis authorizing the proxy. Mr. Nugent refused to entertain the motion, and, surrendering the chair to Judge Wills, addressed the committee.

"I ask no favors of this committee," said Nugent aggressively. "The incident you have referred to was a personal affair and had no political significance whatever. If I had wanted to insult Gov. Wilson, I would have done it to his teeth. I take back nothing."

Mr. Nugent then went on to tell of the committee's work under his supervision. He claimed the credit for the investigation of the Camden election frauds, which he said had resulted in the reduction of a normal Republican majority of 7,000 to 1,500. Mr. Nugent's address was brief, and as he concluded he beckoned to Gallagher. The two then stalked out of the room.

As the Chairman was passing through the doors to the piazza, Judge Wills put the motion on the Craft credentials, and Mr. Craft was ordered seated.

Out on the piazza Nugent was looking for Craft. "Where is that man Craft?" he shouted, cursing and livid with rage. His lieutenants surrounded him.

"Find him!" shouted the Chairman. Then Nugent spied Mr. Craft in a corner of the piazza, and started after him with fists doubled. Newspaper men interfered.

Craft, pale and trembling, rushed toward the committee room doors, and, throwing his weight against them, burst into the meeting. Charles Bell, "Billy" Murphy, and Ambrose Ball of Newark, Nugent followers, followed Craft into the meeting room, and yanking the Camden representative from his chair, dragged and hauled him with knee butts and elbow thrusts out to the porch.

During this hubbub Senator George C. Low of Ocean arrived, unknown to the Nugent lieutenants. He passed through the crowd on the porch unchallenged, and entered the meeting room just as the Nugent strong-arm men were dragging Craft out.

Judge Carrow, seeing Senator Low enter, was quick to realize the advantage, and moved that the office of Chairman be declared vacant.

"Forgetting his insult to the Governor, the fact that Nugent brought his strong-arm men here to-day shows his absolute unfitness to continue in office," said Judge Carrow hotly. "No gentleman can stand by a Chairman who so far forgets himself. This was not snap judgment; it was deliberate. Nugent came here with his thugs and he called the meeting to order. He has disgraced himself. There must be no postponement on this motion. No respectable Democrat can stand for such disgraceful scenes."

In seconding the motion Judge Dungan declared that Nugent's tactics had removed any consideration the committeemen might have had for the Chairman. Judge Wills put the motion, and the vote was unanimous.

On the roll call the following voted to oust Mr. Nugent: Judge Howard Carrow of Camden, Dan Fellows Platt of Bergen, Benjah P. Wills of Burlington, Michael Kearns of Cape May, Mayor George Hampton of Bridgeton, Edward E. Grossoup of Gloucester, William D. Bloom of Hunterdon, David S. Crater of Monmouth, ex-Judge Willard W. Cutler of Morris, Judge Nelson Y. Dungan of Somerset, Louis E. Iliffe of Sussex, Brig. Gen. Dennis F. Collins of Union, Senator Johnston Cornish of Warren, and Senator George C. Low of Ocean.

Mr. Nugent did not tarry after Mr. Craft's last eviction.

He was seen to-night at the hotel at Avon where the insult to Gov. Wilson was delivered. His attitude was defiant. He was bitter over his defeat. He declared that he would yet defeat Gov. Wilson. He intimated that Wills, Johnson, and Cornish, although they voted against him, might yet reconsider their action. He declared he controls Essex and Hudson Counties; that Katzenbach controls Mercer, and the Republicans rule Union and Middlesex Counties, and that without these pivotal counties Mr. Wilson can do nothing.

Missing Grand Duke In Exile Thirty Years.

Read a fascinating account in The Times of Sunday next of a member of the Russian royal family who is all but forgotten in his banishment. A full page portrait of Miss Madeleine Force will be published in

Next Sunday's Times.

KILLED IN CARRIAGE STRUCK BY AN AUTO

Mrs. Rovner Dead in Prospect Park Drive and Her Husband's Skull Fractured.

LITTLE GIRL UNCONSCIOUS

Archibald Jeanette, a Piano Salesman, Driving the Car Which Ran Through the Carriage from Behind.

Policeman McDonald of the Prospect Park Station, standing at the Circle entrance to the park at 9 o'clock last night, heard a loud crash, several screams, and then a horse, part of its harness dragging from it, dashed past him out into the street. McDonald ran up the East Drive, whence the screams had come.

He found the wreck of a carriage lying in the road, still partly covered by a big automobile, which had smashed into it from the rear. On the ground lay a man, a woman, and a little girl, the woman dead, it proved, and the man and child unconscious. In the car three women had fainted. Three men were carrying the woman and the injured man and child to the roadside.

McDonald ran out of the park and summoned Dr. Best from the Kings County Hospital. The surgeon said the woman had been killed instantly, and that the man might have a fractured skull. The little girl, he said, was only bruised and suffering from shock, and under his ministrations the child recovered her senses.

She was terribly frightened, but managed to tell McDonald that she was Sophie Rovner, 10 years old, of 643 Linden Avenue, Flatbush. The man was her father, Samuel Rovner, and the woman, whose death was kept from the child, her mother. The women occupants of the auto revived quickly. All were hysterical, and it was Archibald Jeanette, a piano salesman, of 141 West Ninety-sixth Street, Manhattan, the owner and driver of the automobile, who told of the accident.

He said that he had driven from Manhattan with a party of friends, including Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Muller of 421 Amsterdam Avenue and Mrs. Meyer and Mrs. Young of 466 Amsterdam Avenue, as well as George Shaughnessy of 62 West Ninety-third Street.

Jeanette said that he had not been driving at an especially rapid pace, but the East Drive in Prospect Park is poorly lighted, and at the spot where the collision occurred, is almost in total darkness. According to Jeanette, there was no tail light on the carriage which was plodding slowly along ahead of him, and he did not know that it was in his path until he swept around a curve in the drive to have it suddenly outlined before him in the glare of his headlights.

Then he cut off power, jammed on his brakes, and, seeing that he could not stop in time, turned his car toward the bank beside the road, preferring to risk climbing the bank to colliding with the carriage. He made his turn an instant too late, however, for as one front wheel mounted the bank, the other crashed into the carriage, upsetting it and partly running over it.

Jeanette was arrested on a charge of homicide, though the police said that investigation showed that the carriage had been without a rear light. The body of Mrs. Rovner was taken to her home, while Rovner and his daughter were taken to the hospital. At midnight Mr. Rovner had not regained consciousness, and it was said that his condition was serious. The horse, which ran away, was unhurt, and was caught after a chase of several blocks.

AUTO HITS PASSING TRAIN.

Runs Down Grade Into Freight Cars and Miss Hitt Is Badly Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Bessie Hitt of Downsville, Delaware County, was rendered unconscious from internal injuries, and two other persons were badly injured, when a freight train on the Central New England struck an auto in which they were riding, not far from this city.

The auto was owned by E. T. Smith, a hotel keeper of Downsville, and was driven by his chauffeur, H. B. Hitt. In the party were Elizabeth Smith, Bessie Hitt, sister of the chauffeur, and Lillian Thomason.

None of the occupants of the motor car saw the south-bound freight, and they declared that they heard no whistle or other signal. On the other hand, the trainmen assert that the whistle was blown as the locomotive neared the crossing.

The auto had attained considerable speed in running down grade from the west and crashed into the passing freight.

All the occupants were thrown out. Bessie Hitt was unconscious and was carried into the house of Edward Harris, near by. Dr. E. Ross Elliott of Montgomery was summoned. Miss Hitt was still unconscious to-night, and the doctor expressed the fear that she had been internally injured. The other members of the party were badly bruised.

COLLISION OR 90-FOOT FALL.

Chauffeur Saves Auto Party from Plunge, but Probably Kills Grocer.

Special to The New York Times.

HAINES FALS, N. Y., Aug. 10.—By plunging into the wagon of Edward Lane, a grocer of this place, Ivory James, a colored chauffeur, saved an automobile containing Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Lawson of New York from being pitched over a ninety-foot ledge on the Palenville hills.

Lane's horse was killed, both of Lane's legs were broken, and he is suffering from internal injuries and may not live.

The automobile rounded the second turn down the two-mile hill, when the brakes gave way, and the machine started on its own momentum. Just ahead Lane's wagon was spied. The party yelled for him to get out of the way, but the road was too narrow. James accepted the alternative of hitting Lane rather than going over the precipice.

Charles Schepp in a runabout reached the scene of the accident first and took Lane, unconscious, and Mr. and Mrs. Lawson to the Hotel Hallenbeck. The hill is so steep that it required fourteen horses to draw the machine up to a local garage. After giving personal attention to Lane, Lawson was released on his own recognizance.

LONDON LABOR WAR NEAR SETTLEMENT

But Not Before Troops Were in Readiness to Undertake Distribution of Supplies.

BALL CARTRIDGES SERVED

Yesterday Mob Law Reigned in London, Which Was in the Position of a Blockaded City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

London, Friday, Aug. 11.—In the early hours of this morning it was stated that a speedy termination of the labor troubles in London was imminent at an all-night sitting of the Board of Trade. The carmen's strike, which was the chief obstacle to a cessation of the conflict, had, it was reported, been settled, and the transport workers' dispute would probably be adjusted in the course of to-day or to-morrow.

The hopeful prospect comes just as the capital had resigned itself to face a serious famine. The situation yesterday was extremely critical.

"Mob law reigns in London. The strikers are supreme. In all directions yesterday they stopped traffic and interrupted food supplies.

"The capital finds itself in the position of a blockaded city within which civil war, fortunately of a mild type, is in full swing."

These are the words in which a widely read paper this morning described the situation brought by the strike of the transport trades of the metropolis. Seven million inhabitants in the Thames valley were on the verge of a famine. Already there is a disquieting shortage of all manner of supplies.

From many quarters the Government had been called upon to take exceptional measures to meet the unparalleled situation.

"Must the whole city starve," it was asked, "because some thousands of its workers are discontented? While the Port of London authority and its men are settling their disputes the rest of the population cannot go hungry."

At first the Government intimated that the Commissioner of Police was competent to deal with the situation, but events moved yesterday at such a pace that it became evident that other measures were necessary.

Arrangements had been made by the Home and War Offices acting in conjunction to use the Army, both to assist the police in maintaining order and provision the city.

Troops last night were being held in readiness at the various camps in the neighborhood of London to march into the capital at a moment's notice. Ball cartridges had been served out in some regiments, and practically the whole commissarial service was mobilized for the distribution of food supplies in London.

Special trains were made up at the military railway sidings at Aldershot, and men were sleeping in uniform so that no time would be wasted if orders for them to move on London were considered necessary. In fact, at an early hour this morning an Aldershot telegram stated that cavalry were entraining for London.

As those strikers whose claims have been conceded stick to their determination not to return to work till the demands of all kindred trades were satisfied, the concessions to one section brought no relief. Almost as fast as one class of workers is placated a new division came out with a demand for higher wages or shorter hours or both.

Yesterday, for instance, there were at least half a dozen extensions of the strike fever throughout on a great scale. Branches of labor in nowise connected with the Port of London stopped work at a moment's notice. A typical instance occurred at the head offices of one of the big provision dealers, where a section of employes, who had hitherto received a weekly wage of 21 shillings a week, struck for 24 shillings. Their demand was granted instantly.

The change which the strike has worked in the physiognomy of London is most remarkable. Traffic shrank yesterday to a tithe of its usual volume. The streets, which are generally congested, presented an almost holiday appearance. The rumble of heavily laden vans was gone, and one missed that continuous deep-toned roar of traffic, which is the voice of London, speaking of its innumerable and tremendous activities. At every turning were long peaceful vistas which suggested that all London was on a holiday, not engaged in a most serious and disconcerting industrial struggle.

London Bridge bore only a trickle of traffic, and at times the Tower Bridge, which on ordinary days resounds with the never-ending roar of heavy motor and horse traffic, did not show a single vehicle on its broad surface.

But perhaps the most striking scene was at what was the famous pool between London Bridge and Tower Bridge. Dozens of big steamers lay there, their cargoes rattling under hatches. Not a sign of life was to be seen on the Thames save when an occasional pleasure steamer disturbed the calm of the waters. A perfect stillness brooded over the famous port, where the air is usually filled with the sound of rattling winches and chains, the shouts of stevedores, and all the babel consequent on the handling of heavy cargo.

DIX HAS TIRE TROUBLE.

Watertown Waits in Vain for Governor from 4 to 11 P. M.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Gov. Dix and Mrs. Dix, who were due in Watertown at 4 o'clock this afternoon to attend a public reception planned by the Chamber of Commerce, were delayed by tire trouble to their automobile and failed to arrive.

The Governor's staff came by fast train sharp on the hour, and it was learned by telephone to Pine camp, where a big review of all State militia had been planned for this evening, that the Governor was not there. But there was no direct word of the State Executive till early in the evening the Governor telephoned from Potsdam, seventy miles away, saying that the party had just reached that point and would try and make Watertown during the night. At 11 o'clock the party had not arrived.

TRAIN HITS AUTO—3 DEAD.

Vandalia Man and Two Children Killed at Crossing.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 10.—The westbound fast mail train on the Vandalia Line of the Pennsylvania system struck the automobile of A. C. Walker, manager of a garage in Vandalia, this afternoon at a crossing three miles east of Vandalia, killing all the occupants of the machine.

The dead are A. C. Walker, 40 years old; Helen Walker, his daughter, 6 years old, and Frederick Carnack, 7 years old.

The three had been out in the car the greater part of the afternoon. There were no witnesses to the accident. The train brought the bodies to Vandalia.

SEVEN PRIESTS WRECKED.

Lifesavers Rescue Them as Boat Is About to Sink.

ROCKPORT, Mass., Aug. 10.—Seven Redemptorist Fathers from the Mission Church, Boston, were rescued to-day by the lifesavers from the Gap Cove Station after the power boat Diana, in which they were on their way to Bar Harbor, ran on to the southerly end of the Sandy Bay Breakwater.

The boat was almost on the point of sinking when the lifesavers took them off. Laughingly they remarked that they had been shipwrecked without having wet their feet.

The priests in the party were the Rev. Thomas V. Twohey, the Rev. James Clark the Rev. Frank Fasmalicht, the Rev. William Prager, the Rev. Michael Gannon, the Rev. Simon Grogan, and the Rev. Henry Borgman. After being cared for at the lifesaving station and thanking the crew for their rescue they went to Pigeon Cove. It is undestood they are going back to Boston to resume their journey to Bar Harbor.

PLAYS FISH 17 HOURS.

Los Angeles Angler In Bed After Landing Large Tuna.

AVALON, Catalina Island, Cal., Aug. 10.—After fighting a leaping tuna from 3:30 yesterday afternoon, when the fish was hooked, until 8:30 o'clock this morning, C. B. Stockton, a Los Angeles angler, finally landed his prize. He was so exhausted to-night that he is in bed. He is in no danger, however, and says that the sport was worth going to bed for.

The tuna, which was conquered after seventeen hours, weighed 170 pounds and is one of the biggest caught here this season. It entitles Stockton to the coveted gold button and membership in the Tuna Club.

RESCUED FROM BOAT AFIRE.

Edgar Brown and Three Women Taken Off Launch at Lake George.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., Aug. 10.—A motor boat containing the owner, Edgar Brown of Flushing, L. I., and three women, caught fire this afternoon from gasoline in the cockpit and burned to the water's edge. The accident occurred nearly a mile from shore, and it was some time before the smoke and distress signals were seen by passing craft.

Ralph Shaw was the first to reach the burning boat, and with difficulty took the women aboard his launch. Mr. Brown quickly followed.

The passengers had not been off their craft more than a minute before the entire hull burst into flames. It is a total wreck.

MAYOR IN GOOD HEALTH.

Doesn't Need a Summer Vacation, but May Take One in the Fall.

Mayor Gaynor said yesterday that he intended to take a vacation some time during the Fall, if it were possible.

"My health is first class," he said. "I never was in better general health than I am now. There are lots of people here all Summer who cannot take a vacation. I am going to go about a bit and see how they stand it. I saw a lot of them on the recreation piers the other night having a good time."

GAYNOR SHOOTS THE CHUTES

Visits Coney Island and Rockaway with Waldo, Going by Sea.

Mayor Gaynor took a ride in the shoot-the-chutes last night at Coney Island as part of a pleasure trip with Commissioner Waldo and Rudolph Block. The three arrived at the Island on the police boat Patrol early in the evening, and after strolling up and down Surf Avenue and the Bowery they turned into Luna Park about 9 o'clock.

The Mayor manifested the liveliest interest in the various rides which are the feature of this amusement park, and Commissioner Waldo endeavored to induce him to try one of them. The Mayor, however, said that he would content himself with one ride on the shoot-the-chutes. Shortly afterward the party left for Steeplechase Park, at the pier at which their boat was anchored.

The Mayor and Mr. Waldo also visited Rockaway Beach, remaining ashore about half an hour. They looked at the boardwalk which collapsed Wednesday afternoon, but whether or not this was the object of their visit neither would say. The Mayor was recognized and saluted by nearly every one in the streets. He returned the bows, but spoke to no one, and did not visit the police station.

Killed by Car with Child in His Arms.

James Gibson of 58 Jefferson Street, Hoboken, was standing with a child in his arms at the Henderson Street station of the Public Service Corporation as a car came along about 8:30 last night. He fell or stepped upon the tracks of the long trestle which connects Hoboken and Jersey City Heights and was struck by the car. The fire department had to be called out to remove the car from Mr. Gibson and the child. Gibson died on the way to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken. The child's arm was broken, but otherwise it seemed to be uninjured.

GERAGHTYS FOUND, BRIDE NOT PENITENT

Former Miss French, Who Ran Away, Is with Husband's Aunt at Springfield.

WENT TO THE THEATRE

Reporters Met Couple as They Returned to the Home of Chauffeur's Relative—Won't Tell Their Plans.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 10.—Walking arm in arm up the walk to the house of Mrs. Joseph Harris in this city, after an evening spent at a local theatre, Mrs. John Edward Paul Geraghty, who was Miss Julia Estelle French, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French of Newport, and her husband, a chauffeur, also of Newport, were confronted by newspaper reporters to-night and admitted their identity.

Mr. and Mrs. Geraghty, who eloped from Newport late Tuesday night and were married at Central Village, Conn., early Wednesday morning, were surprised that the reporters had found them. They would make no statement as to where they had been or what their future plans were. Mrs. Geraghty was recognized from her pictures which have been printed, and Geraghty, to establish his identity, took from an inside pocket his card and presented it with a bow.

Mrs. Geraghty was plainly dressed. She had changed the blue traveling gown she wore when she left Central Village for a suit of darker material. She treated her marriage with great seriousness.

"I love my husband; of course I love Jack," she said. "Whatever my parents or relatives try to do to break up our happiness will prove unsuccessful. I am very fond of my husband, and love him truly. You may say that, and I guess that is all for now."

The Geraghtys arrived in Springfield yesterday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock on a train from Worcester, Mass. They got off the train at the Oak Street station in this city and took a taxicab to the home of Mrs. Joseph Harris, who is young Geraghty's aunt. There they spent the night and day, and this evening went to a local theatre.

While they were at the theatre newspaper reporters who had traced them to the house, rang the bell and asked if Mr. and Mrs. Geraghty were there. They were informed that no such persons were in the house. The newspaper reporters lingered a short time longer and saw the young couple get off a trolley car. The bride had put her arm upon that of her husband and they were walking toward the house when the reporters stopped them and greeted them by their names. They made no attempt to hide their identity, but appeared surprised that their whereabouts had been discovered.

Quickly recovering their self-possession they tried to parry the questions asked them, but when shown that their movements had been traced from the time they had been seen to alight from a Providence train at the Worcester station to the time they took a taxicab to the Oak Street Station in this city for the home of Mrs. Harris they admitted that they had been at Mrs. Harris's house since yesterday with the exception of the few hours at the theatre. Geraghty said that he would not make a statement to-night, but that he might have something to say to-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 10.—When Mrs. Geraghty, mother of the young chauffeur who eloped with the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French was informed to-night that her son and his bride had been found in Springfield, she appeared pleased. She said that she had had no word from her son since he sent a brief telegram informing her of his marriage at Central Village, Conn., yesterday.

"I am very happy that he is at the home of Mrs. Harris," Mrs. Geraghty said. "That is a good place for John and his wife to be. Mrs. Harris is his favorite aunt."

The French family was notified that Mr. and Mrs. Geraghty were in Springfield, but none of the young woman's relatives would comment on the information.

Members of the French family refused to give out any information in connection with the elopement of the former Miss French to-day.

Many friends of the family sent messages of sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. French and to Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Leroy. Mr. Leroy is Mrs. Geraghty's uncle and has represented the family in the work of tracing the runaway couple. Mr. Leroy issued this statement to-day:

"Miss Julia French was married Wednesday to a man unknown to her family. There is nothing further to add."

Later, it was said, when more definite news had been received, Mr. and Mrs. French might issue another statement. Men who looked like detectives were seen in Newport to-day and it was said they were watching for the return of Mr. and Mrs. Geraghty.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Jones Wagstaff, daughter and son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French, parents of the bride, joined their family here to-day. The family of Mrs. Geraghty, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Leroy, and Mrs. F. O. French and Mrs. French Vanderbilt have done much in a quiet way for those in need here, and there is much sympathy felt for them because of the notoriety from which they are now suffering.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Geraghty, parents of the bridegroom, had many callers to-day. Mrs. Geraghty was much affected by the action of her son.

"My son has done nothing to warrant trouble befalling him," Mrs. Geraghty said. "Some of the newspapers say he was an automobile tender. That is not so. He was a demonstrator of automobiles and sold supplies. When away from Newport he traveled extensively selling automobile supplies. My son graduated from the Hazard Memorial School here in 1908. He received a medal from that school as the neatest boy in it."

Mrs. Geraghty said none of the detectives employed by the bride's family had called upon her.

"My son was well supplied with money that he earned from sales and his salary," she said. "All his clothing is here."

It was said to-day that H. E. Bender, who employed Geraghty at his garage, drove the automobile which took the couple to Central Village. He refused to discuss the report.

WED MRS. LOSER AND $300,000

This Announcement Follows Elopement of Chauffeur and Day Heiress.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 10.—Earl Schoeberlein, 21 years old, a chauffeur, is married to Mrs. Eloise Day Loser, 21 years old, of Aurora, Ill., the divorced wife of Christie Loser of this city, and is to have absolute control of her fortune of $300,000, according to a formal announcement made to-day.

Christie Loser, former husband of Mrs. Schoeberlein, is still a joint executor of the estate of the late Truman H. Day, Mrs. Loser's father. The estate is valued at $850,000.

Young Schoeberlein was Mrs. Loser's chauffeur at the time of their elopement. They were married just before midnight last Saturday night at Geneva, after rousing the Rev. Frank Richardson from his bed.

FLEEING THIEVES SEIZE TROLLEY CAR

Make Conductor a Prisoner and Lead Pursuers for Mile and a Half in Brooklyn Chase.

ROBBED WOMAN IN HOME

Boy on Bicycle Saw Them Run and Kept Up Chase Until Police Got Aboard Car and Captured Them.

A woman's cries of "Help, save me," came from the apartment on the ground floor of 401 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, shortly after 4 o'clock. The cries ended in a scream, quickly cut short, and then two hatless men rushed out of the house and dashed toward Lewis Avenue, a short distance away.

Among those who had heard the screams was William Smith of 415 Kosciusko Street, whose bicycle leaned against the curb in front of his house on the steps of which he had been sitting. Young Smith sprang on his wheel and pedaled after the men, shouting to them to stop.

At De Kalb Avenue the men swung aboard a passing car. Behind them raced half a dozen men on foot, but nearest to them was Smith. The car was gathering momentum after its stop before Smith got near enough to make his voice heard by the conductor.

"Stop your car. Hold those men," cried the boy, and the conductor reached for the bell rope.

The car was almost empty, and the few passengers did not hear the cry. The fugitives on the back platform heard, however, and seized the conductor, holding him so that he could not reach the bell rope. Ahead on the front platform the motorman heard nothing of Smith's cries and kept his car bowling along at full speed.

It was useless to call more, and Smith devoted all his strength and wind to the effort of keeping pace with the trolley car. He could just do this when he pedalled at top speed. To pass it to a point from which he could signal the motorman and thus stop the runaways was impossible for him.

The pursuers afoot were blocks behind now and had abandoned the chase. By chance there were no waiting passengers at the corners to stop the car and it sped at scarcely diminished speed across Classon Avenue, where, on the corner, stands the Classon Avenue police station. There seven policemen on the steps, leaving for their supper or entering for reserve duty, but none realized that the fast-riding youngster was in pursuit of the car and none tried to stop it.

At cross street, when the car stopped before crossing other tracks, the fugitives forced the conductor to ring it ahead again quickly.

But at Carlton Avenue, nearly a mile and a half from where the fugitives had boarded the car, stood Policemen Lewis and Doris of the Flushing Avenue Station. Smith saw them from blocks away and began to yell again. At last the policemen heard him and turned to look. Smith motioned to the trolley car, shouting at the top of his lungs:

"Stop it! Grab those men!"

Lewis and Doris caught his meaning. They sprang into the street just as the car was abreast and swung up on the running board. An instant later they had grabbed the two men and brought the car to a stop. Smith rode up, and, though admitting that he didn't know what the men had done, told of the screams and of having seen them run from the house. That they were hatless was sufficient for the police, anyway, and they led the men to the station, while Smith rode back to Kosciusko Street.

There he found an ambulance backed up to the door, and inside, in the apartment of Max Rockmore, a lawyer, was Dr. Salzstine of the Bushwick Hospital trying to calm Mrs. Anna Rockmore, still hysterical and badly frightened. It was many moments before the young woman could tell calmly what had happened.

Then she said she had returned from Brighton Beach at about 5:30 o'clock. Alighting from a car, she noticed two men on the corner of Lewis Avenue and Kosciusko Street, and was made nervous by the manner in which they gazed at her. She hurried into the house, and presently, answering a ring of the bell, was more alarmed to see the men standing at the threshhold.

"We've a letter here for Mr. Rockmore. Is he at home?" asked one of the men.

Mrs. Rockmore explained that her husband usually returned from business at 6 o'clock, and the men, saying that they must deliver the letter personally, asked if they might wait for Mr. Rockmore. Relieved by the thought that the men must be business friends of her husband, who probably had seen her before and, therefore, looked so intently at her, Mrs. Rockmore invited them into the parlor and went herself to the back of the flat.

Presently one of the men called to her and asked for a glass of water. Mrs. Rockmore started toward the kitchen to get it when one of the men grabbed her by the throat, choking her and jamming a handkerchief, covered with some liquid, into her mouth. The other man grabbed a diamond ring worth $150 from her finger.

It was then that Mrs. Rockmore screamed, though the man's grip was on her throat. Her cries frightened the men, who rushed from the house without getting their hats from the parlor. Mrs. Rockmore sank to the floor, half in a faint from fright. It was thus that neighbors responding to her cries for help, found her, and they summoned the ambulance.

As soon as she was calm enough Mrs. Rockmore visited the Flushing Avenue Police Station and there identified the prisoners as the men who had attacked her. They said they were Jacob Hochheiser, 18 years old, of 233 East Eighty-first Street, Manhattan, and Reuben Weinreich, 17, of 265 South First Street, Williamsburg.

They were searched carefully for the ring, but it was not found on either of them, and at last Detectives McCluskey and Kaufman were called from Headquarters to start a search for it. The detectives decided, however, first to make one more search of the prisoners, and for this purpose they stripped them of clothing. The ring was not concealed in any pocket or coat lining, however, and the detectives had about given up hope of finding it when they noticed Weinreich start to choke. They grabbed him, pried his mouth open, and found that the ring which he had held there throughout his time in the station house had started to drop down his throat.

Both men will be arraigned in the Adams Street Court to-day.

MURDERED FOR $12.

Three Men Accused of Killing Man and Putting Body on Tracks.

LE SUEUR, Minn., Aug. 10.—Fred Felber of Le Sueur is in jail charged with the murder of Harry Rugg of Ottumwa, Iowa, July 23. Rugg's body was laid on the track where it was run over by a train.

Pat Masterson, a tramp, testified before the Coroner's jury that he found a negro named Hal Green with Rugg a short time before the murder. Green was found in hiding. Yesterday Green said that the murder was committed by Felber and another Le Sueur man, and that they killed Rugg for $12, which he had. Green said that Felber had divided the money with him to keep him quiet.

The other Le Sueur man implicated by Green's alleged confession has not been apprehended. He is said to be a member of a prominent family.

CALDER MADE CHAIRMAN.

Elected Head of Kings Republicans—New Charter Attacked.

The Kings County Republican Committee met last night at the Union League Club, Brooklyn, and elected Congressman William M. Calder, Chairman; Darwin R. James, Vice Chairman; William Campbell, Secretary; Albert White, Treasurer. About forty-five of the sixty-five members of the committee were at the meeting.

The proposed new charter for New York City was bitterly attacked at the meeting by Naval Officer P. J. A. Kracke and Congressman Calder and a resolution denouncing it and calling upon the members of the State Legislature to defeat it was adopted.

ATWOOD BARRED IN CHICAGO.

Disagreement with Harold McCormick Keeps Him Out of Grant Park.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 10.—Incensed at the rigid rules of the international aviation meet, Harry N. Atwood, the first aeroplanist to fly from New York to Washington, announced to-day that he would fly in Chicago if he had to hold a rival meet of his own.

Atwood, in spite of his brilliant record, has been barred from the meet here because of difficulties with the spokesman for Harold F. McCormick, the patron of the meet.

The Eastern aviator objected to being prevented from making a flight over Chicago, in which he desired to circle the high buildings and do figure eights over the wireless tower of the Majestic Building. His managers contend that the rules are so drawn that they prevent his entrance and the demonstration of his ability as an aviator.

Atwood is the holder of the American cross-country record, and desired, among other things, to make Chicago a stopping place on a trip from St. Louis to New York and Boston. When the aviators who have entered for the Grant Park contest learned that Atwood would not be permitted to exhibit here they volunteered their aid. Under the leadership of "Bud" Mars, a subscription was started for the purpose of raising a purse. The money, which is already pledged to the extent of several thousand dollars, will be used to defray the expenses of hiring special grounds for Atwood's use and paying the cost of several spectacular demonstrations.

"The management of the Chicago meet," said Atwood to-day, "has declined to allow me to enter under conditions which I think are the only fair conditions. I can make circles around most of these fellows that are here, and they know it. They agree with me that I ought to be allowed to show what I can do. They are so much in earnest about it that they are getting up a purse to get me to stay and give some demonstrations.

"I wanted to fly over Chicago on my way East and alight at Grant Park and then rise and go ahead, but the management will not permit me to do so."

When inquiries were made at aviation headquarters about Atwood being barred the information was given out, that he could not enter because he did not have a "pilot's license." Atwood at once disproved this by showing his card with the Aero Club of America.

Seven Wright aviators signed contracts to-day to enter the contests in the international aviation meet, bringing the total number of entries to forty-one. Walter Brookins, Philip O. Parmalee, J. C. Turpin, Leonard Bonney, A. L. Welsh, Howard Gill, and Frank C. Coffy were the Wright aviators signed.

HAUPT'S MONOPLANE UPSETS

He Falls 200 Feet, Jumps, and Escapes with Slight Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—Willie Haupt made an attempt at flight in his Bleriot monoplane just before noon today at the Alcyone Park race track at Pitman Grove, N. J. When up about 200 feet the machinery went wrong and the monoplane made a complete somersault, landing about fifty yards from the crowd of 5,000 people gathered to see the flight.

Haupt jumped just before it reached the ground and received only a slight cut on his left arm. The machine fell in a mass. Haupt ran to the aeroplane and began to straighten it out.

The thousands of people who were on the outside of the fence made a rush for the gate and broke it down and soon the field held thousands more.

In explaining the accident Haupt said that when he rose he felt the engine was not working properly, and as he reached for a valve the monoplane collapsed. He expects to go up to-morrow, as the repairs have been made.

AMATEUR AVIATOR HITS HARD.

All the Going Easy, but He Forgot to Shut Off Motor Coming Down.

Special to The New York Times.

NASSAU BOULEVARD, Aug. 10.—O. B. Sherwood of New York, inexperienced in the handling of aeroplanes, but inspired by the recent theatrical flights of Lincoln Beachey and other fliers, took out the Curtiss type biplane of Dr. R. C. Northwood, this morning for a trial. He started by cutting grass. This proved so easy he lifted his front control ever so little, and found that going off the ground seemed even easier. Then he started for a cross-country flight, and this seemed the easiest yet, until he saw a house coming at him.

Not wanting to wreck the house, he decided to come down. He lowered his front control, but forgot to shut off the motor. As the machine grazed the ground the momentum of the flying propellers caused the machine to do a somersault. A party of motorists went out to where the wreck lay, rescuing Sherwood from the débris and from being scalded by the water-cooled motor. Miss Matilda Molsant, sister of the late John B. Molsant, made three figure eights at the Garden City field this morning. It is expected she will get her pilot's license this week.

FRANCIS GETS NEWSPAPER.

Ex-Governor of Missouri Acquires Control of The St. Louis Republic.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—The St. Louis Republic, the oldest Democratic newspaper in St. Louis and one of the pioneer journals of the Middle West, has passed into the control of David R. Francis, ex-Governor of Missouri, and at the present time an ardent supporter of Champ Clark for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency of the United States.

The entry of ex-Gov. Francis into the newspaper field of the Middle West is the subject of much speculation in Chicago. Coupled with it comes the announcement that representatives of William Randolph Hearst are negotiating for control of The Star, a St. Louis afternoon newspaper which some time ago passed into the hands of E. G. Lewis. The Federal authorities have prosecuted Lewis on various charges, and his real estate holdings in University City, a suburb of St. Louis, recently went into the hands of a receiver. The Star was not affected by the receivership proceedings, but it has for some time been reported to be on the market.

Lately it has been announced that Mr. Hearst intends to launch newspapers in St. Louis, Washington, St. Paul, and in one of the North Pacific Coast cities before the Presidential campaign in 1912.

Mr. Hearst to-day purchased the World To-day, a magazine, which has been published in Chicago for eleven years. The August number of the magazine is the last that will be printed in this city. The September number is to be published in New York by the World Review Company, the corporation name under which the chain of Hearst periodicals is being published. Shailer Mathews, who has been editor of the magazine since it was founded in 1900, is head of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago.

THIEVES WITH MOTOR BOAT.

Robberies Near Beverly Arouse Police to Greater Vigilance.

Special to The New York Times.

BEVERLY, Mass., Aug. 10.—An attempt to enter Bee Rock, the Summer home of Guy Norman of Washington and Newport, located on Cushing Point, was frustrated by the watchfulness of employes this morning. The burglars were frightened away before they obtained any booty.

Following the report of the attempted robbery at Norman's, word was brought to the police station that a lapstreak dory belonging to Henry P. King of Boston and a Summer resident of Prides Crossing, had been stolen from its moorings during the night. A motor boat was heard off the shore at an early hour and the detectives believe the men are the same who robbed various residences along the shore two years ago.

OFFER TRANSFERS AT 3 AND 5 CENTS

Manhattan Trolley Lines Suggest Plan to Comply with Public Service Board's Order.

DON'T CONTEST THE LAW

May Have to Arbitrate on How Much Each Company Is to Get of 3 and 10 Cent Fares.

Transfers costing either three or five cents in addition to the regular fares are likely to be issued between cars of different trolley companies in Manhattan on or before Sept. 15. The companies replied yesterday to the order of the Public Service Commission, issued on July 11, directing them to establish through rates and joint fares and to maintain the same in operation for at least one year.

The Third Avenue, the Metropolitan, the Second Avenue, the Central Park, and the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street Companies propose to adopt the limited transfer plan now in force between the Metropolitan and the Central Park lines. If a passenger desires a transfer to the car of a different company from that on which he pays his fare, he must tell the conductor as he gives up his nickel. Then if he wishes to take what is known as an "L" trip, that is to transfer from a northbound car to a westbound car or from a westbound car to a northbound one he must pay an extra 5 cents. If, however, his contemplated trip is of the "Z" variety, that is if from a northbound car he wishes to take first a westbound car and then another northbound car, he must hand over an extra 5 cents.

Moreover these three and five cent transfers will not be issued to any passenger who pays his fare by a transfer, and when he has passed from the care of one company to those of another by means of these transfers the second company will not grant him a free transfer to another of its cars, as it would have if he had begun his journey on its line.

The Public Service Commission will take up this offer of the companies at its next meeting on Aug. 15, and will consider whether it is satisfactory. It was pointed out yesterday that though experience has shown that the three and five cent system has been by no means popular since it has been tried on the Metropolitan and Central Park routes, and that there has been in particular a good deal of trouble in managing the return of 2 cents to the passengers who are only taking an elevated ride, a point of importance has been gained by the commission in the compliance by the companies with its order in any form.

There was some fear that the companies might be inclined to contest the authority of the commission, but none of them has made any suggestion of resistance except the Third Avenue Company.

It was foreseen by Mr. Whitridge in his original proposal of the 3 and 5 cent plan that there might be this hitch about apportionment, and he proposed that the matter should, if necessary, be submitted to arbitration.

Mr. Whitridge has also delivered himself of an argument against the exchange of transfers on the ground that it is of much more importance to build up competitive trolley systems, whereby the public will get the benefit of the efforts of each company to provide better service and more comfortable cars than its rivals.

DIED IN HOTEL SUDDENLY.

Doubt Whether St. Louis Manufacturer Had Heart Disease or Killed Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 10.—The death in the Berlin Hotel this morning of James Bannerman, former Democratic nominee for Mayor, wealthy manufacturer of saddles for forty years, and Confederate veteran, will be the subject of a Coroner's inquest to decide whether it was due to heart disease, as his son and daughter declare, or was an accident or suicide. He was 70 years old.

According to the son Keating and the daughter Christina, the bottle cork smelling of carbolic acid, which was found in the bathroom, where the wealthy man died, was out of a bottle of mouth wash which Bannerman frequently used.

Mr. Bannerman died about 8 o'clock, shortly after arising. Mrs. Bannerman was not at the hotel, having spent the night at the home of her sister, Mrs. J. D. Fitzgibbon.

"My father had suffered slight attacks of heart weakness for some time," said the son. "He feared the disease might prove fatal, as his father and grandfather had succumbed to the malady."

An autopsy performed to-night revealed carbolic acid in the stomach.

Fifteen minutes before Bannerman's death Mrs. Mary E. Begg, proprietor of the hotel, told Patrolman Tucker, according to his statement, that Bannerman was beating his son, Keating, but later she denied this. Tucker found Bannerman's body lying in the bathroom, the head near the tub, the feet projecting into the hallway. A cork smelling of carbolic acid was found, but no bottle. Young Bannerman was rubbing his father's arms with alcohol.

The policeman called Dr. L. P. Butler. Dr. Butler viewed the body, as did Dr. J. J. Singer, and they reported the death to the Coroner. The physicians made no positive statement as to the cause of death. They found that the lips were swollen, but did not then find sufficient evidence to connect this circumstance conclusively with the finding of the acid-smelling cork on the bathroom floor by Dr. Singer.

TRAVELS WITHOUT MONEY.

Doran Asserts That He Covered 22,000 Miles on $4.10.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 10.—James J. Doran, 20 years old, known as the "penniless tourist," reached Newburg to-day, after having covered 22,000 miles with a total expenditure for car fare of $4.10.

Doran left Newburg on Dec. 29, 1909, and went to New York. His fare cost him nothing. From New York he went on a schooner to Brunswick, Ga., thence to Florida, and after working as bell boy in various hotels he went West.

Doran spent three months in California and other States. He went to Honolulu before he decided to come East again. He was arrested only twice, notwithstanding the fact that he had to beg meals and beat his way on railroad trains. Once he was arrested in Texas for standing on a street corner, and in Colton, Cal., for being out of doors after the curfew had rung. He paid his way when it was a sure case of going to jail if he didn't. He went through the Canadian provinces in the same way.

When hungry, Doran picked out prosperous-looking citizens and presented them with a card which read: "Jimmy Jerry Doran, tourist, minus funds, bell boy, New York bound. When do I eat!"

BRIEF STRIKE ON STEAMSHIP.

Demands of Firemen and Sailors Granted by United Fruit Company.

A brief strike of the firemen and sailors of the steamship Lily of the United Fruit Company, which is to sail from this port to the West Indies, took place yesterday morning, to enforce a demand for the scale adopted by the Sailors and Firemen's Union of Great Britain. The firemen had been receiving $30 and the sailors $25 a month, and they demanded $35 and $30, respectively. After the men had been on strike for about ten minutes a conference was held, resulting in the granting of the demands, and the strike was then declared off.

The crews of all the vessels of the United Fruit Company, which is an English firm, except the Lily, on which members of the English union are employed, are manned by American crews, and the locals of the International Seamen's Union of America a week or two ago made an agreement for a year with the company, by which these crews will be paid the American union rate.

PICKS POCKETS IN COURT.

Benny, Bigelman Is So Expert His Teacher Gets the Law's Limit.

A demonstration of the art of picking pockets, as taught by Harry Moore of 23 St. Mark's Place, was given yesterday to Justices Zeller, Moss, and Salmon in Special Sessions by little Benjamin Bigelman. Benny was one of Moore's pupils, and as a result of his dexterity as a "dip" Moore was convicted and sentenced to the limit of the law—one day less than a year in prison and a fine of $500.

Moore was arrested on Aug. 4 by Detective Fischel, who saw him, with Benny and another youngster, picking pockets in a crowd in Rivington Street. He saw Benny take a wallet from the hip pocket of an elderly man and pass it to Moore, who in turn stuffed it in his pocket. Moore was arrested and charged with impairing the morals of a child. Benny was arrested also, and after a tearful talk with the agents of the Gerry society decided to turn State's evidence.

Assistant District Attorney Smith called Benny to the stand yesterday, and there he told his story. He said he lived in East Ninth Street, near the East River, and that ten days before he was arrested he met Moore, who said he would show him a fine, easy way to make money, and told him to throw away the chewing gum he was peddling and "join the army of the makers of easy money," as he expressed it.

"He took me to his house," said Benny. "There were a bunch of other fellows standing around, and he put his coat on one of us and showed how to bump into a fellow wearing a coat. Then he showed us how another kid would lift up the back of a coat and 'cop' the wallet from the other's hip pocket. The next day I met him again, and he hustled me out in the street to work with him. He told me I was the best little frisker he ever had working for him. But he didn't give me much money; he 'copped the roll' for himself and never let us little fellows see what was in the sucker's pocketbooks."

Assistant District Attorney Smith asked the youngster to show the Justices how he used to pick pockets. Turning to Agents Pizarra and Leggett of the Gerry society, little Benny said to Pizarra:

"Now you bump into this other fellow. Naw, naw, not that way, but as if you was in a hurry and he had a right to get out of your way. That's the way. Now go an' do it again."

Once more Pizarra ran against Leggett, and quick as a flash Benny slipped to the other side of Leggett and raised the tail of his coat and pushed him in the opposite direction.

The moment the trick was done there was a quick movement that half of the people in the court room could not see, and Benny stood smiling.

"Well?" said Assistant District Attorney Smith.

"Well," said Benny, turning to the court, and he held a wallet in his hand, "that's the way we 'copped the rolls.' I could have done it better if he," pointing to Pizarra, "had had a little more practice."

The Justices smiled, but they sentenced Moore and announced that little Benny would be sent to an institution where he could learn another and a better trade.

LOWER 'PHONE RATES DEC. 1.

New Interborough Terms in New York Agreed To by Company.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The final order of reduction in the interborough rates of the New York Telephone Company in Greater New York was entered by the up-State Public Service Commission.

The order of the commission made on June 1, which carried reductions of from 10 to 5 cents for messages between Manhattan and Brooklyn and between Manhattan and central station districts Astoria and Newtown on Long Island, and reductions of from 15 to 10 cents between Manhattan and central station districts Flushing, Richmond Hill, and Jamaica on Long Island, stands with the exception of some modifications in the district covered on the outskirts of Brooklyn and Long Island.

The Manhattan uptown dividing line is 110th Street West and 106d Street East.

The company is given until Dec. 1 next to put the reduced rates into effect, in order that it may have sufficient time to make additions to its plant and equipment which the increased service following the reduced rates is expected to demand.

The company has agreed to the terms of the order as now made.

FIND HOUSE FULL OF GAS.

All Jets Open and Matches About in Vacant Place Mystify Police.

Who opened nineteen gas jets in the building at 152 East Seventy-ninth Street and left matches strewn about the ground floor hallway near the basement stairway? That is one thing the Fire Marshal and detectives of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station are trying to discover. But this much they know:

Yesterday a girl living in an adjoining building found gas coming from the next house and notified Policeman Jones. An Inspector of the gas company hurried to the house and entrance was effected through the scuttle on the roof, which was found open. Every jet in the building was turned on full. On the ground floor matches were found, and the police think that if ignited the house would have been blown up.

The house, the police say, is occupied by Menyhert Schatz, a tailor, and his wife, but both have been at a Summer resort for the last few weeks. Until two weeks ago the house was occupied by Schatz's brother-in-law, Max Lehrer, of 8 Eighth Street.

Mr. Lehrer reported two weeks ago to the police that a woman who lived in the house and whose identity the police did not learn, had disappeared with linen valued at $800. The house was locked up two weeks ago and had been untenanted since then. The case is being rigidly investigated.

PRIESTS DIFFER ON SALOONS.

Fathers McKenna and Cassidy Take Opposite Sides at Convention.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 10.—Officers of the Priests' Total Abstinence League were elected here to-day at a meeting held in connection with the forty-first annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. The officers are: Honorary President, Archbishop Edmund F. Prendergast, Philadelphia; President, the Rev. J. Cassidy, Fall River, Mass.; Vice President, the Rev. M. A. Lambing, Scottdale, Penn.; Secretary, the Rev. George V. Leahey, St. John's University, Brighton, Mass.; Treasurer, the Rev. W. J. McNames, Chicago.

Between 5,000 and 6,000 men and boys, two-thirds of them uniformed, marched in a street parade this afternoon.

At the business session the Rev. M. J. McKenna of Springfield, Mass., and the Rev. J. F. Cassidy of Fall River clashed on the saloon question. Father McKenna said the "possibility of abolishing the saloon is sentimental rot," and he declared the rich to be "the real drunkards." The only effect of the abolishing of the saloons, he said, would be to deprive the workingman of his glass of beer, while the rich would still drink in their homes. Father Cassidy deplored the utterance of such sentiments on the convention floor, he said, and he asked the delegates to work for legislation that would wipe out the saloon.

DROWNED IN ERIE LOCK.

Clarence Harbeck of New York Loses Life Near Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 10.—In his effort to help Harry Haines of New York City pass through a lock in the Erie Canal about five miles from here with his yacht this afternoon, Clarence Harbeck, 22 years old, left his motor boat to the care of his companions and jumped aboard Haines's boat.

While the yacht was being raised, he slipped and disappeared in the water. The strong current prevented him from coming to the surface, although he was a good swimmer. Two hours later the body was recovered.

MANY ACCIDENTS DUE TO GREEN MOTORMEN

Three Wagons Smashed and Drivers Hurt by Strikebreakers on Brooklyn Lines.

RUNAWAY NEAR COLLISION

Derailed by a Switchman Just in Time to Prevent Hitting a Train—Strikers Hope Dix Will Take a Hand to Help Them.

The strike of the Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad lines in Brooklyn has resolved itself into a waiting game on both sides—the company waiting patiently for the public to patronize its lines and the strikers for the company to come to terms. The strikers assert that the company cannot hold out much longer against their demands.

No hope for mediation was entertained yesterday at the strikers' headquarters so far as Mayor Gaynor is concerned. The strike leaders, however, hoped that the visit of William C. Rogers, Deputy Commissioner of Labor, to Albany may develop into some way of settling the strike. None of the leaders had any definite idea of just what Gov. Dix could do—they just hoped he could do something.

Several accidents on the company's lines yesterday were attributed to the operation of the cars by green motormen. About noon a car of the Franklin Avenue line crashed into a wagon at Bergen Street, and two men in the wagon were hurled out. They were William Dugan, driver, of 130 St. Edwards Street, and Peter Mann, 11 years old, of 758 Bergen Street. Both were badly hurt and were taken to the Jewish Hospital.

At Wythe Avenue a Franklin Avenue car struck a wagon, in charge of George Galer of 233 Montrose Avenue. Galer was thrown out and was sent to a hospital with a broken leg and internal injuries. Nicola Nigio, 30 years old, of 110 Classon Avenue, was injured in a collision between two Franklin Avenue cars at West Third Street and Sea Breeze Avenue. He was taken to the Coney Island Hospital, injured about the body.

A Smith Street car, carrying eight passengers, narrowly missed a collision with a Culver elevated train in Neptune Avenue. The car was in charge of Motorman Alfred Phelps of Baltimore. He ran the car on to the tracks of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company leading to the Culver Depot. The car bowled along at a good speed, heading for the Culver crossing, as an elevated train was approaching. A guard opened a derailing switch, and sent the Smith Street car off the tracks. It dashed across the road, and crashed into a fence. The passengers were badly shaken up, and Phelps was arrested.

Max Miller of 56 Boerum Street, a passenger on a Smith Street car, caused the arrest of John Lavelle, a conductor, of 736 Eighth Street. Miller said he paid his fare, and that Lavelle tried to collect it again. He refused, whereupon, he said, Lavelle broke his nose with a blow. Lavelle was held by Magistrate Voorhees in the Adams Street Court for examination.

In a statement issued yesterday President S. W. Huff said:

> The operation over all the lines of the company now being normal, the company is to-day signing up for regular runs those of its present employes who wish to stay with them, and to-morrow at 9 o'clock at the general office will begin the employment of outside men to fill such vacancies as may then exist.

Mr. Huff further stated that the men now employed on the Smith Street and Franklin Avenue lines would get the first choice of runs.

The Hamilton Avenue line was operated yesterday without any mishap. No violence was reported along the line during the day. The police, however, were kept on strike duty.

HELD FOR SUGAR SHORTAGE.

J. H. Gore of Yonkers Caught in Philadelphia After Long Chase.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—Taxicabs, wine suppers, and floral gifts to women are blamed by James H. Gore of Yonkers, N. Y., former salesman and shipping clerk for the National Sugar Refining Company, for a $600 shortage in his collections.

Detectives arrested him to-day at the home of a relative in this city. Gore admitted his identity to Chief of Police Wolf of Yonkers and City Detective Lawrence. He said he had spent the money in fast living and that he fled when he was confronted in June with an investigation of his accounts. He was committed in the City Hall Police Court to await a requisition from New York. Gore has a wife and two children in Yonkers.

The sugar company missed thousands of pounds of sugar and reported the matter to the police. Chief Wolf made a personal investigation and learned that a number of grocerymen in Yonkers were buying sugar below the market price. He summoned Gore to his office July 28 to question him. Gore immediately disappeared. Wolf traced him to Boston, Troy, N. Y., and Schenectady. The chase then led back to Philadelphia.

APPROVES DROPPING CORSETS

Miss Butner Thinks Paris Decree Will Make Women Healthier.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 10.—The recent decree from Paris banishing corsets is a long step toward better health for women, according to Miss Anna M. Butner, head of the Department of Physical Culture at the University of Minnesota.

"I am glad to see false hair go; I am gladder still to see fashion outlaw corsets. There can be no doubt as to the injurious effects of corsets. Women who do not wear them are healthier than women who do. Nature never intended that women should be boxed up and squeezed together at the loins," said Miss Butner to-day.

"Here at the university we have always inveighed against lacing, and it is a fact that the women in school here have profited from what has been said. Women generally, at the university, dress not only the hair but the body sanely, and we have a healthy, good-looking lot of girls."

URGE BLOW AT RUSSIA.

Georgia House Passes Resolution for Abrogation of Treaty.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 10.—The Senate resolution calling on the Congress of the United States to abrogate the treaty of 1832 with Russia because of alleged discrimination against American citizens of the Jewish race was passed in the House of the Georgia Legislature to-day.

Representatives of Georgia in Congress are urged to vote for the joint resolution introduced in that body by Representatives Goldfogle, Sulzer, and Harrison, having for its object the abrogation of the treaty.

FINDS GOLD IN OLD HOUSE.

English Sovereigns of 1755 to 1775 Discovered During Alterations.

While George Schenck was tearing down yesterday a part of the Schenck homestead, a Colonial residence in Great Neck, L. I., a gold coin fell from a crevice of the overhead timbers. He investigated and found a small parcel of brown paper containing four more of the coins. There were English sovereigns and half sovereigns, dated 1755, 1756, 1775, and 1776.

When the coins were placed in the hiding place Mr. Schenck was unable to determine. The house was occupied during the Revolutionary War by Mr. Schenck's ancestors.

RUN DOWN BY POLO PONY.

Life Saver Hurt When Animal Bolts, After Dead Heat Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 10.—Howard D. Browning, a member of the Narragansett Pier life-saving crew, while watching the polo game on the beach at that resort this afternoon was knocked down by Robert J. B. Sullivan's pony, which bolted. It was the run-off for the Casino Derby card, and at the close of the finals the judges pronounced a dead heat between E. W. Hopping's Blue Jack and David Dows's Cricket, and this will be run off Saturday.

The races, over a quarter-mile course for the cup offered by J. Borde, manager of the Casino, drew out a large crowd, including the Summer residents who had not gone to the Astor Cup races. Seven ponies were entered in each heat, and the two finishing first in each were qualified to run in the finals. The first heat started at 12:30.

The running of the first heat was close, R. J. B. Sullivan's Wayo finishing a length ahead of E. W. Hopping's Blue Jack. In the second heat Major C. D. V. Hunt's New Orleans won the first place and P. Stevenson's Meadow Lark second. These four, with David Dows's Cricket, which had not run before, were entered in the finals. Blue Jack and Cricket came down the line neck and neck, leaving the other three behind, and when they crossed the line they were so nearly even that the judges declared a dead heat.

Just as the race was nearly finished Wayo bolted with his rider and plunged into the crowd which lined the course, bowling Mr. Browning over. He was unconscious for about ten minutes.

Dr. B. F. L. Leidy attended Browning, and with the assistance of other life savers he was carried to the station.

RAILROADS REFUSE DEMANDS

Illinois Central Follows Union Pacific in Refusal to Meet Unions.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 10.—To-day the Illinois Central followed the example of the Union and Southern Pacific and announced that no more conferences with employes on the question of wages would be held. Vice President Kruttschnitt of the Harriman Pacific lines declared that no attention would be paid to the demands of the men for a conference.

Vice President Melcher of the Rock Island lines declared to-night that while the fact that the demands of the men for a conference showed concerted action, that was the only novel feature of their request.

"We will have a conference with them on Aug. 15," he said. "All the men in the mechanical departments will be represented, and the demands for increased wages will for the first time show the result of the activity of the labor unions in getting the men lined up with the American Federation of Labor. About 3,500 men will be represented in the demands made."

Nothing was known at the offices of the New York Central in this city yesterday of the proposed demand of a 15 per cent. increase in wages by the telegraph operators on the Eastern lines of the system. There has been some agitation among the operators on the Western lines, and that situation, together with demands of other unions of railway employes, is in the hands of Vice President Schaff, located in Chicago.

Dispatches from Poughkeepsie, headquarters of the New York Central Division of the Order of Railway Teegraphers, said yesterday that a conference with officials of the Eastern lines had been asked, and that it would be held in Buffalo within the next two weeks. A. H. Smith, Vice President and General Manager of the New York Central, was out of town yesterday, but it was said at his office that such a request would probably be made to P. E. Crowley, the Assistant General Manager, whose office is in Albany. In the absence of Mr. Smith, nothing was known as to the reported action of the union.

Should a strike be called by the Order of Railway Telegraphers it would not affect the commercial operators employed by the telegraph companies. Their organization is the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, which called an unsuccessful phers' Union, which called an unsuccessful union of railroad operators is closely allied with the unions of other railway employes, but its only connecting link with the Commercial Telegraphers' Union is the fact that both are members of the American Federation of Labor.

PROVINCES GET PUBLIC LANDS

Canada Surrenders Domain to Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 10.—Negotiations are in progress between the Dominion Government and the Governments of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba for the surrender to these Provinces of the public domain, exclusive of colonization lands, hitherto absolutely controlled by the Federal authorities. This transfer of the natural resources is of the utmost importance to the Western provinces, and goes far toward the removal of a standing grievance between the Federal and provincial authorities. The provinces have been in receipt of annual cash subsidies in lieu of these natural resources.

Mines, mineral lands, water sheds, and all lands suitable for grazing, outside of lands available for homesteads, retained by the Federal Government, are included. This means that the Manitoba and Saskatchewan boundaries are to be extended to Hudson Bay and makes Alberta one of the richest provinces in Canada, with its vast mineral resources in the Rockies.

Important changes in the personnel of the Canadian Government were decided upon at a Cabinet council to-day. Louis T. Brodeur, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who was also in charge of the naval service, leaves the Government, and will be appointed to the Supreme Court of Canada. He will be succeeded by Rodolph E. Lemieux, Postmaster General. Mr. Lemieux will be succeeded by Dr. H. M. Beland, member for Beance, Quebec. Other Cabinet changes are in prospect.

Arrangements for the Canadian election on Sept. 21 were completed to-day, when writs authorizing elections in each of the 221 constituencies were sent out. Conventions are being held in all parts of Canada, and by Saturday each side will have nominated candidates in most of the constituencies.

Next Tuesday Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Borden, the Opposition leader, take the field on their speechmaking tours.

STRICT 8-HOUR RULING.

Contractors for New Ships Must Give Benefit to All Employed on Them.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The eight-hour labor law will be extended in private shipyards further than ever before attempted by the Government by contracts, soon to be let, for two battleships and four submarine torpedo boats. Controller of the Treasury Tracewell to-day decided that the latest naval appropriation act authorizing these vessels prescribes that every employe engaged in their construction must have the advantages of the eight-hour law.

Attorney General Wickersham construed the eight-hour provision of a previous appropriation act to mean that the labor limitation applied only to work done at the exact spot where the vessel was being built. A slight change in the phraseology of the law this year convinced the Controller that the eight-hour provision in regard to these six new vessels applies to every man engaged in their construction, in whatever part of the yard he performs the work.

The Controller also holds that the eight-hour limitation is not applicable to the employes of firms or corporations who, in the usual course of business, may furnish to the contractor materials entering into the construction of the vessels.

Frightened to Death by Fire Bells.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 10.—Jacob Thomas Murray of 148 North Fifty-seventh Street, Philadelphia, dropped dead in a rolling chair to-night. Fright, due to the clang of fire bells and an apparatus dashing by him, brought on an attack of heart trouble.

Advertisement

JOHN DAVID

Broadway at 32d Street

STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES

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¶ Sale goes on until every Suit is sold.

FARMS

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TWO PACIFICS MAKE PROFITS.

Regular 2½ Dividend on Union and 1½ on Southern Declared.

An estimate of the income earned by the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific in the year which ended on June 30 was made public following Directors' meetings yesterday. The regular quarterly dividends of 2½ per cent. on Union and 1½ per cent. on Southern were declared.

The Union Pacific earned a total surplus available for the common stock of $66,047,209, a decrease of $5,476,461 from last year. Of this total $17,651,212, or the equivalent of 8.

ASK PERKINS TO TELL OF MARKET DEALINGS

He Denies at Inquiry Knowledge of Stock Speculation by Syndicate of 1902-3.

PROFIT OF $6,000,000 MADE

Morgan Firm Got $1,200,000 on Conversion Deal — Perkins Pleads for Amendment of Sherman Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Attempts to show that men on the inside in the United States Steel Corporation had profited by speculation in the preferred stock and bond conversion deal of 1902-3 were made while George W. Perkins was on the stand before the Stanley Steel Investigating Committee to-day. Mr. Perkins denied any personal speculative dealings, although he admitted investment operations in the steel stock, and said he knew of no speculation by other officials concerned.

He said, however, that the syndicate of large stockholders which had managed the transfer of $150,000,000 of 6 per cent. second mortgage bonds for 7 per cent. preferred stock had received a commission of 4 per cent., or $6,000,000 on the transaction.

Mr. Perkins could not remember how the $70,000,000 of stock over and above the stipulated $80,000,000 turned in by the syndicate came in for transfer—not a dollar of it—although the transactions had been suggested by him and was a momentous one. Mr. Beall approached the fact from every point of the mental compass, to no avail. Mr. Perkins at that moment suffered a complete temporary failure of the memory. Then Mr. Beall went on in his soft but relentless manner to ask if the witness bought and sold the preferred stock of the corporation. Mr. Perkins then profusely supplied the information that he never speculated in the stock, that he never bought it on a margin, and he never sold it short. The next moment he admitted he had bought and sold it, but explained he did so as an investment. Mr. Beall gave him an opportunity to define if he would his idea of speculation, but that brought no light.

Mr. Beall was trying to show, and had the assistance of Mr. Stanley, that the syndicate had purposely shaped the plan of transfer so that they could make many more millions than their commission out of the deal. He pointed out that the stockholders of record had but thirty days in which to offer to surrender 40 per cent. of the preferred stock and take the bonds. Then from the minute books of the corporation it was shown that the syndicate originally had until July 1, 1902, to complete its transactions and an extension was subsequently given so that they had altogether 21 months. In that time the stock had been depressed to 51 and the inference of the two committeemen was that the syndicate bought it up and exchanged it for the 5 per cent. bonds. Mr. Perkins failed to give any information on this point.

Questioned as to Speculation.

"So far as you know," Mr. Beall asked, "did any member of that syndicate make any profit out of that bond conversion, except the commission stipulated in the contract?"

"They did not," said Mr. Perkins.

Q.—Did you or any one else that you know of buy or sell or trade in United States Steel preferred or common stock while this transaction was being planned? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did the United States Steel Corporation ever trade in its stock? A.—Not in the sense of speculation. It has purchased stock for the purpose of its profit-sharing plan, and it has purchased bonds for sinking fund purposes. The corporation has scrupulously avoided anything resembling speculation in its securities.

Q.—Do you know whether any officers or Directors of the corporation have purchased common or preferred stock when it was extremely low in the market? A.—No, I do not.

Q.—Did you yourself purchase stock, and to what extent, regardless of whether it was high or low? A.—I never purchased stock except as an investment.

Q.—Did you ever sell any? A.—Yes, but I have never been connected with any pool or syndicate, or association of individuals or firms to operate in that stock.

Q.—Did you buy when low and sell when high? A.—Not necessarily. I never sold one share of that stock short in my life.

"Did you by and sell through brokers, and, if so, can you give us the names of some of them?" finally asked Mr. Beall.

Mr. Perkins hesitated for some time before answering.

"While I was a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co." he finally said, "I dealt with them. Since then I have been readjusting my investments, and I am in that process now."

Mr. Lindabury suggested that the inquiry was getting personal, and Mr. Beall remarked that the information was interesting. The inquiry was ended here as time for adjournment had passed, but this line of questioning will probably be pressed to-morrow.

$6,000,000 Profit to Syndicate.

Previously Mr. Gardner had questioned Mr. Perkins about the big deal.

"That proportion of the preferred stock was exchanged for bonds as matter of fact?" he asked.

"One hundred and fifty millions of dollars was exchanged," said Mr. Perkins. "The whole $250,000,000 we hoped to exchange was not exchanged."

Mr. Lindabury said that the plan was approved by more than 90 per cent. of the stockholders.

"What commission did the syndicate actually get?"

"Four per cent. on the amount exchanged," said Mr. Perkins.

"That amounts to $6,000,000 actually paid," remarked Mr. Gardner.

"This commission," said Mr. Perkins, "was to the syndicate and not to J. P. Morgan & Co. J. P. Morgan & Co. only got one-fifth of the commission. The rest of that went to preferred stockholders themselves to compensate them for the risk they took in case the deal had not gone through."

Chairman Stanley read a letter written by Judge Gary to J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. in 1903, the Morgan firm having financed the syndicate deal, in which he said the continuance of the conversion plan would be "injurious to the corporation's credit and hurtful to the interests of the stockholders," and a reply from Mr. Morgan cancelling the contract.

Mr. Perkins explained that 1903 was one of the most disastrous years in history, which no one foresaw when the plan was advanced, and that on that account the continuance of the conversion plan to the full limit contemplated could not be carried out. The value of the bonds also had become too great and the disparity between them and the preferred stock had grown too wide as a result of the prevailing conditions.

Fear of the Sherman Law.

Mr. Bartlett asked Mr. Perkins if he agreed with Judge Gary as to Government control of corporations.

"I agree with Judge Gary," said Mr. Perkins, "that something of a conservative nature ought to be done with reference to the supervision of our great corporations. As to Judge Gary's opinion that there should be Government regulation of prices I do not agree. I would regard that as the very last resort, and it would be much regretted if it became necessary. As between going to that limit or to continue as we are going now, I would prefer to go to that limit. Certain it is that we cannot go on as we are now. Our policy is absolutely antagonistic to that of Germany, and out of harmony with the best thought of the times."

What is it that prevents the Steel Corporation, believed to be successful, from going on as it is?" asked Mr. Bartlett.

Mr. Perkins rose to his feet and talked with great enthusiasm.

"Judge, the Steel Corporation perhaps has been successful," he said. "The fear we have to-day is based on this: We have reached a point where the Executives of our Government in enforcing the laws made by Congress, which they are in honor bound to do, are proceeding at this moment to dissolve the Standard Oil Company. I hold no brief for the Standard Oil Company and have no affiliation with it whatever. But that action ought to be a red flag, a danger flag to every other corporation in this country. The Standard Oil Company is a huge organization, the result of years of growth, and the United States Government has spent thousands of dollars of the people's money to investigate that corporation. Instead of trying to find out what good it has done, what it has done for labor in lowering prices, &c., the Government is now engaged in breaking it up into thirty-three different parts. If that isn't a notice to other corporations to look out, I don't know what is. That is why I am opposed to any effort to break up the Steel Corporation."

"Is it necessary in order to successfully conduct large business organizations to conduct them in any way contrary to the law of 1890, the Sherman law?" asked Mr. Bartlett.

"It most assuredly is necessary," was the reply.

"The United States Steel Corporation has observed the law for the past year, has it not?"

"Yes."

"Then why do you now ask that the law be changed?"

Mr. Perkins said that the Chairman had just suggested that the Steel Corporation might be dissolved; that he was keenly alive to the mistakes that had been made by the Steel Corporation, but believed that the Government should change its laws so that what was good in the combination might be preserved to the people.

He advocated the establishment of a Government bureau which could give accurate information to the public as to the condition of corporations, because it would be an active inducement to the people to make wise investments. He said that one of the most striking developments of the present system of conducting business on a large scale was the division of great interests into the hands of many investors rather than concentration in the hands of a few.

Ore Monopoly Not in Sight.

Mr. Perkins discussed various features of the Steel Corporation. Mr. Gardner of Massachusetts referred to the statement in the report of the Bureau of Corporations that the Steel Corporation controls about 75 per cent. of the ore holdings in the Lake Superior region, and said this seemed to be the monopolistic feature of the steel business.

"I have often expressed the opinion before the steel Board of Directors," Mr. Perkins declared, "that too much is made of this talk about the monopoly of ore holdings. There is no cause for undue alarm about ore giving out. New discoveries are constantly being made, and there are untold quantities of undeveloped ores that our inventors are constantly at work upon."

Mr. Gardner brought up the secret plate pool agreement made in 1900. Mr. Perkins said he did not know a thing about it. He did not know a high-up official of the United States Steel Corporation that did know about it. Mr. Lindabury strolled across the space in front of the committee table, and, leaning over toward Mr. Gardner, said:

"Schwab knows all about that pool."

"Say that aloud, Lindabury!" exclaimed Mr. Gardner, but the attorney for the corporation made his way back to his seat. Mr. Schwab will be called before the committee again.

While discussing the plate pool Mr. Perkins illustrated the troubles of a holding company by picturing a father with four sons, brought up nicely, but when they set out for themselves doing wicked things the father would never approve. By the time this illustration had been passed down the table it was the subject of laughter. Mr. Perkins said that the men who managed the subsidiary companies were strong, skillful managers, and not entirely under control. The reason subsidiary companies could violate the law without knowledge of the officers of the holding company was that the law prevented such a corporation from operating and ruling the subsidiary concerns instead of merely advising them.

Labor Policy of Corporation.

Representative Sterling taxed the ingenuity of Mr. Perkins with questions relating to the subsidiary companies.

"What advantage was there to the steel industry," he asked, "when the Steel Corporation simply took over the stock of the subsidiary companies into one ownership?"

"I don't know that the transfer of the securities was so much the point," said Mr. Perkins. "It was to get these plants in a co-ordinate, co-operative, working organization. There had been severe labor and commercial disturbances, and through the co-operative spirit it was thought there would come better results and economies."

"How did the change in stock ownership better the labor situation?"

"In the light of what has happened in the last ten years," Mr. Perkins answered, "it is only fair to say that we men who came into the corporation to finance and direct the policy of the company saw the question of labor in a newer and broader light than the men who directed before."

"Were there any new directing spirits?" Mr. Sterling asked. "You came in, and you were not a practical steel man. Who else came in?"

"Well, it was not so much those who came in as those who went out of the corporation that made the difference," Mr. Perking said.

"Who went out?"

"I don't know whether my counsel would object to that question or not."

"I certainly do—for your benefit, their benefit, and the benefit of all concerned," said Mr. Lindabury.

Chairman Stanley asked if the Steel Corporation was not against organised labor.

"I never felt that there was any reason why laboring men should not get together and organize," said Mr. Perkins. "I believe labor has a right to organize."

"Is that the policy of the Steel Corporation?" Chairman Stanley continued.

"The corporation never objected to employing union labor," said Mr. Perkins.

Chairman Stanley then read from the minutes of the Executive Committee of the Steel Corporation of June 17, 1903, at which Mr. Steele, a Director, and member of J. P. Morgan & Co., submitted a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the President to communicate to the Directors of the subsidiary companies the fact "that we are unalterably opposed to all further extension of union labor, and advise the subsidiary companies to take a firm position and declare that they will not recognize any further extension of union labor in their mills."

"Doesn't that seem to discriminate against organized labor?" asked the Chairman.

"No; that simply means that we wanted to run an open shop," said Mr. Perkins. "We insisted on employing in our mills both union and non-union men."

He declared it always had been the policy of the Steel Corporation to maintain wages. He related how in 1909 he and Judge Gary, with the acquiescence of J. Pierpont Morgan and H. C. Frick, had refused to cut wages when William E. Corey, then President, and other Directors urged a cut because competitors had slashed prices and reduced wages.

Panic Not Designed by Bankers.

Judge Bartlett grilled the witness long and hard on the way the panic of 1907 was alleged to have been brought on. It was intimated that the trust companies were getting business away from the Morgan banks and so they were fixed upon for failure.

"What do you say to the statement that the panic was started to get rid of certain undesirable bankers, and that you gentlemen later were unable to manage it?" asked Judge Bartlett.

"I say," replied Mr. Perkins indignantly, rising and striking the table with great force, "that there never was a more infamous lie started than that. There is not a scintilla of truth in it. You might just as well say that a certain group of gentlemen made a contract with Mrs. O'Leary's cow to kick over the lamp that set Chicago on fire."

He denied that J. P. Morgan & Co. and associate bankers of New York absolutely dominated the financial affairs of the United States.

Mr. Perkins was asked by Mr. Gardner if he believed the currency system of the country could be revised so as to prevent a situation such as existed in the panic of 1907, when a group of bankers in the Morgan library and the Secretary of the Treasury alone were said to have saved the situation.

"One thing you could do," Mr. Perkins declared, "to stop speculation in New York and prevent conditions which bring on panics, is to prevent the banks of Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis from sending their money in the Summer to New York, loaning it on call at cheap rates, and then suddenly calling it all out in the Fall to move the crops. That creates a temptation to those who want cheap money to speculate, and it gives us high money in the Fall and trouble. I certainly believe the situation can be remedied."

"Do you approve the Aldrich currency plan?" asked Mr. Gardner.

"Oh, that would take two or three days," laughed Mr. Perkins, the committee joining. "But surely we should have a plan by which banks could associate together in co-operation to protect financial conditions."

The next witness after Mr. Perkins will be Oakleigh Thorne of the Trust Company of America. U. C. Temple, former Secretary of the United States Steel Plate Association, and Richard Trimble, the present secretary of the corporation, will appear before the committee within the next few days.

TOOK CARE TO KEEP WILEY IN THE DARK

Dunlap, His Assistant, Went to McCabe's Office to Write Out the Rusby Charges.

A WILSON LETTER IS READ

Refers to Dunlap and McCabe as "Our People" in Writing of Benzoate of Soda to Remsen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Moss Committee, which is inquiring into the effort to remove Dr. Harvey W. Wiley as head of the Agricultural Department's Bureau of Chemistry, to-day examined Dr. F. S. Dunlap, the pro-benzoate member of the department's Board of Food and Drug Inspection. Dr. Dunlap is the official who, while acting as Chief of Dr. Wiley's bureau, discovered the arrangement by which Dr. H. H. Rusby was to be compensated for his expert work, laid the record before Secretary Wilson, and thus brought on the action of the Personnel Board recommending the separation of Dr. Wiley, Dr. Bigelow, Dr. Rusby, and others from the Government service.

Dr. Dunlap is a young man with a strong, incisive manner of speaking. He was examined by Dr. Wiley's counsel, Harry E. Davis. He said he was an associate chemist in the Bureau of Chemistry and had been for several years Professor of Chemistry in Michigan University, that he was neither over nor under Dr. Wiley, that When Dr. Wiley was absent he acted as chief of the bureau, and that he and Dr. Wiley had never differed on a question of chemistry.

He said that Dr. Wiley was in Chattanooga when he found the facts in the Rusby case, and that he did not tell Dr. Wiley what he had discovered or that he had told Secretary Wilson about them, although Dr. Wiley was in the city a few hours the day he saw the Secretary. He talked, however, to Mr. McCabe about the matter. His most important testimony under Mr. Davis's questioning was:

Q.—You called the attention of the Secretary to this Rusby contract during the absence of Dr. Wiley from the city, didn't you? A.—Dr. Wiley had gone to Chattanooga. He returned on March 27, 1911. Dr. Wiley went to Ithaca for one day and returned here on the 29th. I presented the memoranda in the Rusby case to Secretary Wilson on the 28th.

Q.—So during the one day's absence of Dr. Wiley you laid the matter up to the Secretary? A.—I think that is apparent.

Q.—When you saw Dr. Wiley the day you presented these charges to the Secretary did you say anything to Dr. Wiley about them? A.—No.

Q.—Did you tell him what you intended to do? A.—I did not.

Q.—Where did you prepare the memoranda of charges relating to the Rusby employment? A.—It was prepared in the office of the Solicitor, Mr. McCabe. I dictated it to Mr. Harrison in the Solicitor's office.

Q.—Why did you not prepare it in the Bureau of Chemistry, of which you were acting chief? A.—It was too serious a matter. I did not want it to become a subject of comment in the bureau.

Q.—Is it not a fact that you did not want Dr. Wiley to learn of your purpose? A.—I did not want it to become a subject of comment in the bureau, hence I went over to the Solicitor's office.

Q.—Answer my question directly, Dr. Dunlap. Did you not purposely, designedly, prepare the memoranda in the Solicitor's office so that Dr. Wiley would know nothing of your plan? A.—No. I have told you I did not want comment in the Bureau of Chemistry. The matter was too serious.

Q.—Why was it serious? A.—Because Dr. Rusby's employment was contrary to law.

Q.—Who told you so? A.—Solicitor McCabe.

Q.—So you talked to McCabe? A.—Yes.

Q.—Then you wanted to prevent knowledge of this matter in the Bureau of Chemistry until you had presented it to Secretary Wilson? A.—I have indicated that fact.

The witness said that he worked nights at home in preparing the written memorandum.

Chairman Moss submitted a letter written by Secretary Wilson, March 12, 1910, to Dr. Ira Remsen, Chairman of the Remsen Referee Board, in which Dr. Dunlap and Solicitor McCabe are specifically referred to as "our people" on the Board of Food and Drug Inspection. This board consists of three members, Dr. Wiley being the third; and the letter referred to the benzoate of soda matter, in which Dr. Wiley had been overruled by the Remsen Board and the Secretary.

Secretary Wilson's letter inclosed a letter from Dr. Taylor, another member of the Remsen Board, asking if he would be permitted to use certain unreported experiments as testimony in the suit against the benzoate of soda section of the Indiana State pure food law. It read:

I shall leave this matter entirely with you. If you think it wise (and I am not able to say that it is not wise) to let Prof. Taylor go ahead we will tell him so. It might perhaps be better to have all your people out on this case, as this is an important case, with an important bearing on your previous action regarding benzoate of soda. I want to be advised by you, and I am altogether likely to take your advice. I shall consult with our people on the Board of Food and Drug Inspection, (that is, Dunlap and McCabe,) but I must say that in this case your advice will have more weight with me than that of all the others put together.

The committee in secret session to-day voted to withdraw the request made on Secretary Wilson for what was called the "permanent abatement register." It was believed that certain preferences had been indulged in by the officials in charge of the enforcement of the pure food law, and that there would be found in a document of the character sought a record of systematic bestowal of privileges. It was charged among other things that the grocery firm of which Secretary Mac-Veagh was formerly the head had received such privileges.

It appears, however, that there is no such thing in the department as a register of permanent abatements. The Secretary set a large force of clerks at work making up a list that would come within the term, but in view of the many thousands of cases that must be examined it was decided that the only way to get at the facts would be to have the cases just as they were filed in the department taken to the committee room. When the committee was confronted with this proposition it was at once apparent that it would not have time to go over all these documents and sift out the facts. So it was decided not to press that line of inquiry any further.

MICHIGAN LEADS THE NAVY.

Gets Pennant for Efficiency in Gunnery and Engineering.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The battleship Michigan is the champion of the navy. To that vessel to-day was awarded the battle efficiency pennant for the highest combined merits in gunnery and engineering for the year ended June 20, 1911. President Taft sent a letter to Capt. N. R. Usher, commanding the vessel, by his Naval Aid, Lieut. Commander Palmer, in which he said:

I wish to commend you and the officers and men of the United States ship Michigan for the zealous and efficient rounding of all the elements, the proper co-ordination of which has made the Michigan, with the material placed at her disposal, the most efficient battleship of the navy in guarding the country's interest.

This is the second honor which the Michigan has captured this year, the first being the trophy for superiority in gunnery. The armored cruiser North Carolina won the individual engineering competition, but fell short of the Michigan on the combined showing of gunnery and engineering efficiency.

The Michigan's gunnery prize will be a red triangular flag with a black border, which it will fly until the honor is taken away by a more competent sister ship. This silk pennant is now being constructed by the crew of the armored cruiser Maryland, of the Pacific fleet, formerly champion at the targets. Enlisted men of that ship will convey the flag across the continent to the Navy Department.

REACH TARIFF AGREEMENT.

Underwood and La Follette Ready to Report on Two Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The long deadlock between the House and Senate over the Wool bill and the free list measure practically ended at this morning's meeting between Mr. Underwood and Senator La Follette. The full conference committee will meet to-morrow morning and the two members of the sub-committee who have conducted all the negotiations will report a tentative agreement on both.

The Free List bill, on which the two houses were not much divided, is settled with a practical acceptance of all Senate amendments. The House, which inserted lemons into the free list simply to have them to trade with in conference, consents to the elimination of the item, while the Kern amendment limiting the free importation of meat and flour from countries making equivalent concessions to us, the Gronna amendment adding cement and lime and the Shively amendment including binders, are all retained.

Mr. La Follette makes material concessions in the wool schedule, which has always been considered the most important. He has been compelled to come below the 30 per cent. rate on the raw product which he early fixed as his "irreducible minimum." Though the rate on raw wool of the first class is kept at 30 per cent., yet by taking many of the wool grades heretofore called first class and grading them in the second class at 10 per cent. an actual and important reduction is made, and it is suggested that the average rate will be something like 28 per cent. on raw product, with duties on the finished products coming down a similar step.

The Cotton bill, reported adversely by the Finance Committee, will be taken up in the Senate to-morrow, a single objection from Mr. Overman of North Carolina having sent it over one day.

ALDRICH BOARD UNDER FIRE.

Cummins Denounces Delay and Extravagance of Monetary Commission.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Vigorous attack on the National Monetary Commission, of which ex-Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island is Chairman, was made in the Senate to-day during the discussion of a bill introduced by Senator Cummins of Iowa, calling on it to make its final report to Congress by Dec. 4 next, after which it would be dissolved.

Senator Cummins charged the commission with unnecessary extravagance and with delaying a report.

"The commission," he said, "has become a place for men who have lost favor with their constituents and have been defeated at the polls."

"Some of the literature the commission has prepared," said Senator Heyburn of Idaho, "contains no more information that will be useful in the Senate for the passage of financial legislation than the Arabian Nights."

Senator Burton, a member of the commission, acknowledged that the body probably had been extravagant. To remedy this, he said, he would offer an amendment discontinuing at once the salaries of those members who are not now in Congress, thus saving $82,500 a year. Congressmen get no extra pay for this work. Mr. Burton said, however, that the commission should report by Jan. 10 and then be continued because of future financial questions upon which it will be able to give valuable advice.

Senator Newlands of Nevada said there were a number of special financial questions upon which he wanted the commission to report.

WINNIPEG'S BIG REGISTRATION

Reciprocity Issue Increases It 40 Per Cent. Over Other Years.

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 10.—The interest in the reciprocity referendum is indicated throughout the West by the Dominion registration in Winnipeg and Brandon, which opened to-day. It is 40 per cent. in excess of other years.

The Grain Growers' Association is suggesting candidates to the old parties, and the Liberals invariably have named the men indicated. This forecasts that the grain growers are favorable to reciprocity.

COMMISSION PETITION FAILS.

Not Enough Bona Fide Names in Paterson, but More Will Be Supplied.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 10.—City Clerk Standeven concluded to-night his examination of the petition containing 4,251 names requesting him to call an election to determine whether or not this city shall adopt the commission government plan. He found that 349 names were illegally on the petitions, many of them having been signed by one person, others signed by persons not residents of the city, and one alleged to have been signed by a man who was in the insane asylum at the last election.

The rejections make a shortage of 49 names, and added to this are 200 included in the total which did not appear on the petitions, making a shortage of 249. Mr. Standeven will so notify the advocates of the commission movement.

In case the Commissioners cannot supply the signatures needed the opponents of the commission plan will do so, as they are now anxious to have the matter come to a vote.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Assistant Corporation Attorney Thomas G. Haight filed yesterday with the Public Utility Commissioners petitions asking that all railroads entering the city be restrained from burning soft coal in violation of law. One petition is against the Public Service Railway, which has a power house between Newark and Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY.—Ten-year-old Emmett R. Brinck of 220 Monmouth Street yesterday fell down an airshaft 60 feet from the roof of his home, when he was flying a kite with his older brother, Alfred. He escaped with a bruised wrist. When asked how he felt when he was falling he said: "Well, I just felt like yelling."

NEWARK.—Mrs. Olga Schultz, a bride of two months, attempted suicide yesterday in her home, 85 Rutgers Street. Her husband, Emil, disappeared on Saturday after telling neighbors he was going West to "get rid of his wife." Yesterday morning neighbors detected gas coming from the Schultz apartments. The door was forced and she was found unconscious.

NEWARK.—After receiving a postal card and telling him that his sister had been killed by Cossacks in Russia, Joseph Hein Wolinsky, employed in the butcher's shop of Samuel Fink at 93 Sixteenth Avenue, attempted to end his life yesterday by stabbing himself below the heart. He was removed to the City Hospital in a critical condition.

EAST ORANGE.—Because he fell asleep on a train from New York last night John H. Thomas of 55 Vernon Terrace paid a fine of $23 in court after paying $5 to a cabman to get him home from Short Hills, where the train was when he awoke. The cabman forgot to put a light on his rig, and when he got to the city Policeman Taggart gathered him in, and Thomas was so disgusted he swore at the policeman. The cabman would have got off with no fine at all if he had not suffered a lapse of memory regarding Thomas's remarks.

SUSSEX.—W. W. Lowery, James H. Stanton, and Dr. B. W. Ferguson were appointed a committee to-day to formulate complaints against the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad, to be forwarded to the Board of Utilities Commissioners. Commuters in Ogdensburg, Franklin Furnace, and Hamburg will be asked to join in the protest. The complaints charge poor service, dirty cars, excessive rates, soft coal nuisance, and indifference to the convenience and welfare of its patrons.

TRENTON.—To establish a convent the Order of the Precious Blood has bought the Tams home, in Greanwood Avenue, for about $25,000. A new building will replace the present structure. The Rev. Mother Teresa will be in charge, and will be assisted by Sister Mary Agnes. There will be about ten sisters in the convent at the start.

TRENTON.—Denying the charge of infidelity and all other allegations, Marcus L. Ward Suydam has answered the suit for maintenance brought by his wife. He denies he ever received presents of money when President of the Trenton Electric Board or that he sells beer on commission.

RATE ZONES DEFINED BY COMMERCE BOARD

Maximum Charges, Lower in All Cases, Are Also Fixed for Far Western Cities.

THROUGH TRAFFIC FAVORED

Allowance Made for Water Competition in the Charges from Eastern to Pacific Coast Points.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Formal orders in the Pacific Coast freight rate cases, supplementing the decisions rendered two weeks ago, were issued to-day by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Material reductions in both class and commodity freight rates are made from Atlantic Coast points of origin to inter-Rocky Mountain cities—Spokane, Wash.; Reno, Nev.; Phoenix, Ariz., and others similarly situated—although the carriers are permitted, on account of water competition, to make rates somewhat lower to Pacific Coast terminals than to the intermediate points. The orders define explicitly the rates indicated in the opinions as reasonable and require the carriers engaged in transcontinental traffic to establish them on or before Nov. 15, 1911.

To insure an equitable and convenient disposition of all cases which involve a construction of the long and short haul provision of the law the commission divides the United States into five zones, described as follows:

No. 1—All territory west of a line extending in a southerly direction from a point immediately east of Grand Portage, Minn., southwesterly, along the northwestern shore of Lake Superior, to a point immediately east of Superior, Wis.; thence southerly to the intersection of the Arkansas and Oklahoma State line; thence along the Kansas City Southern Railway to the Gulf of Mexico.

No. 2—All territory east of line No. 1 and west of a line which begins at the Canadian boundary immediately west of Cockburn Island in Lake Huron, passes westerly through the Straits of Mackinac, southerly through Lake Michigan to Paducah, Ky., thence southerly to the Gulf of Mexico.

No. 3—All territory lying east of Line No. 2 and north of a line extending from Norfolk, Va., to Paducah, Ky., and west of Line No. 3, from Buffalo, N. Y., to Wheeling, West Va., and thence along the Ohio River to Huntington, West Va.

No. 4—All territory east of Line No. 3 and north of the Norfolk-Paducah line.

No. 5—All territory lying south of the Norfolk-Paducah line and east of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, known as the southeastern territory.

The railways are not permitted to exact higher commodity charges from points in Zone 1 to intermediate points than to Pacific Coast terminals. From points in Zone 2 permission is granted to charge commodity rates to points intermediate to Pacific terminals 7 per cent. higher than to the terminals; from Zone 3 15 per cent. higher, and from Zone 4 25 per cent. higher. No order is made as to the rates from Zone 5.

The order in the Spokane case, which affects the rates not only to Spokane, but also to Walla Walla, Wash., and La Grande, Baker City, and Pendleton, Ore., follows precisely the principles and rates laid down in the long and short haul order.

In the Salt Lake City case, which involves the rates on both classes and commodities to all Utah points from and to Chicago, the commission directs that the first-class rates shall not exceed $2.45; from and to Mississippi River points $2.20, and from and to Missouri River points $1.90. Rates on other classes are made proportionately lower. Rates on hundreds of articles that are described as commodities, not included in the classifications, are fixed between the same points, specific charges in cents per hundred pounds being named by the commission. In every instance the rate fixed is lower than the existing rate, the reduction ranging from about 5 per cent. to as much, in a few instances, as 30 per cent.

It is thought by the commission that an effort may be made by the carriers to enjoin its orders in these cases. If that effort should be successful the effective date of the orders would be postponed until the courts shall have passed upon the cases.

FARM PRODUCTS LOWER.

Potatoes and Some Other Things, However, Show High Prices.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Farmers are getting lower prices for their products this year than a year ago, according to official figures issued to-day by the Department of Agriculture. Potatoes are the notable exception, their price having more than doubled. The department's statement says:

Prices paid to farmers in the United States on Aug. 1, compared with Aug. 10 last year for potatoes averaged 100.6 per cent. higher, hay 20.9 per cent. higher, barley, 26.7 per cent. higher, buckwheat 1.6 per cent. higher, rye 1.5 per cent. higher, corn 2.1 per cent. lower, oats 15.6 per cent. lower, flaxseed 5 per cent. lower, cotton 7.7 per cent. lower, chickens 8.2 per cent. lower, butter 8.8 per cent. lower, eggs 11.9 per cent. lower, wheat 10.4 per cent. lower; average for all products above named 2.9 per cent. lower.

Similarly, prices on July 15, 1911, compared with the same date, 1910, for sweet potatoes averaged 40.7 per cent. higher, cloverseed 29.7 per cent. higher, cabbages 29.1 per cent. higher, apples 23.4 per cent. higher, onions 10.3 per cent. higher, honey, 4.6 per cent. higher; milch cows 0.9 per cent. lower, milk cows 1 per cent. lower, beans 4.7 per cent. lower, horses 0.1 per cent. lower, veal calves 9.5 per cent. lower, beef cattle 11.6 per cent. lower, wool 18.9 per cent. lower, lambs 13.2 per cent. lower, sheep 20.4 per cent. lower, and hogs 27.4 per cent. lower; average of above products 10.6 per cent. lower.

ROOSEVELT MAY BALK TAFT.

Suggestion That He Is Behind Opposition to Arbitration Treaties.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—A new phase in the fight against ratification by the Senate of the General Arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France came to light to-day when it developed that Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, ranking Republican on the Committee on Foreign Relations, was engaged in crystallising opposition to the conventions.

Mr. Lodge has enjoyed relations of close friendship with the President for several years, and his attitude on the peace movement on which Mr. Taft has staked so much has caused much surprise.

It is suggested about the Capitol that Mr. Lodge is now, as he has always been, in close touch with Oyster Bay, and that his course has the full approval of ex-President Roosevelt. The Colonel has made no secret of his dislike of Mr. Taft's advocacy of arbitration of every international quarrel, particularly questions involving National honor.

Mr. Bacon of Georgia, ranking Democrat on the committee, has been outspoken in opposition to the measure. Mr. Lodge has suggested in committee objections to various parts of the treaty as it stands. The particular objection lies against Article III., which reads:

It is further agreed, however, that in cases in which the parties disagree as to whether or not a difference is subject to arbitration under Article I. of this treaty that question shall be submitted to the Joint High Commission of Inquiry; and if all, or all but one of the members of the commission agree and report that such difference is within the scope of Article I., it shall be referred to arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this treaty.

This is the nearest approach in the treaty to an enforced arbitration of differences regardless of the wishes of the Senate. To drop or change this provision from the President's point of view, it is thought, would deprive it of its greatest merit.

Jewelry Workers Vote to Strike.

The Independent Jewelry Workers' Union, at a mass meeting at 79 Forsyth Street, voted last night to go out on a general strike Monday, demanding an eight-hour day and increased wages. Forty shops were represented. The union claims 300 members.

STATEHOOD GOES TO TAFT.

House Accepts Senate Amendments and Both Sides Applaud.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The New Mexico-Arizona Statehood bill was put squarely up to President Taft to-day for his expected veto when the House concurred with the Senate amendments to the measure.

Leaders in both houses have canvassed the possibility of passing the measure over the expected veto, which will be based on the judiciary recall provision of the bill. Some of the Senatorial friends of Statehood have reached the conclusion that of the fifty-three votes cast for the measure fully a dozen would be lost on such a test without any source from which to make up the required sixty votes on the second attempt. There is little doubt, however, as to the passage of the bill in the House, and some Senators contend that its success would strengthen it in the Senate.

To-day's action in the House, which both Democrats and Republicans applauded, was taken without roll call.

DEFENDS ALASKA POLICY.

Roosevelt Responsible for What Pinchot and Garfield Did—No Hint of a Monopoly.

Col. Roosevelt in The Outlook has taken up the Controller Bay controversy and has answered with much seriousness an explanation of the matter, which was evidently put forward as a jest. In this it was suggested that while Mr. Roosevelt was President, Gifford Pinchot, then National Forester, and James A. Garfield, then Secretary of the Interior, had deliberately withdrawn the lands under dispute from the reserve to assist the Morgan-Guggenheim interests, and that as not even a temerarious muckraker would impute to the Colonel improper motives, it must be assumed that Messrs. Pinchot and Garfield had deliberately deceived him.

To this Col. Roosevelt replies by laying down that the Government must control the development of Alaska and adopt as the guiding principle the benefit of the people as a whole. As to the suggestion that he was deceived by his trusted subordinates, the Colonel says:

"The article assumed that I was deceived by Messrs. Garfield and Pinchot. It is hardly necessary to say that any such assumption must be made either with intent to be humorous or with a full knowledge of its falsehood. I was in a peculiar sense responsible for every act of Mr. Pinchot and Mr. Garfield when they held office under me. They represented to a very especial degree the policies and principles which I had especially at heart, and, while of course there were necessarily many actions I took on their recommendation with the details of which it was impossible for me to be acquainted, I was absolutely and entirely cognizant of the principles in accordance with which each one of these acts was taken, and each act faithfully represented the putting into effect of the principles in which I believed, and which I had laid down for the guidance of my Administration.

Not till the Ballinger administration, says the Colonel, was it brought out that there was any danger of the exploitation of Alaska for the benefit of a great syndicate, and he himself was never informed that the Guggenheims were engaged in a syndicate to act in Alaska. Moreover, he denies that the Eyak and Valdez Arm eliminations have anything more to do with the eliminations of the Controller Bay tract than have the previous eliminations in the Rocky Mountain States.

Col. Roosevelt concludes with an interesting suggestion for the Government ownership of the railroad leading to the Alaska coal fields.

PUGILIST'S MOTHER KILLED.

Mrs. Nelson Steps in Front of a Mail Train in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Mrs. Mattie Nelson, mother of "Battling" Nelson, the pugilist, was killed by a mail train on the Wabash Railroad at Burnham, Ill., late to-day.

She had returned from a shopping trip to Hammond, Ind., and had just alighted from a Lake Shore & Michigan Southern train at the Burnham Station. She waited for a freight train to pass and then started to cross the tracks. A mail train struck and killed her. She was 52 years old. "Battling" Nelson and a brother are in Oregon on a vacation trip.

Cherries Coming to Market Again.

The fruit trade is interested in the announcement that a carload of cherries from the Bitter Root Valley, Montana, will be put on sale here next week. The cherry season here usually closes about the Fourth of July, and the arrival of a large consignment so late in the season is absolutely unprecedented. The cherries were raised in a part of Montana that a few years ago was a wilderness and has been reclaimed by irrigation.

Cost of State Charities.

ALBANY, Aug. 10.—In his annual report for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1910, Dennis McCarthy, fiscal Supervisor of State Charities, shows that the gross expenditures in the institutions reporting to him amounted to $2,824,063, while the expenditures of the department amounted to $34,067. The cost of supervising the fiscal affairs of the institution, therefore, was less than 1¼ per cent.

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Detectives Find "Rats" and "Switches" Galore and Make Two

UPHOLDS LEDERLE'S ABATTOIR REPORT

Mayor Denounces Municipal Research Bureau for Seeking to Make a Sensation.

HAS SEEN THEM HIMSELF

Second Attack on the Commissioner Tells of Graft to Permit Nuisances and Takes Issue with Gaynor.

The Bureau of Municipal Research replied yesterday to Commissioner Lederle of the Health Department who, in his report to Mayor Gaynor on "Health Violations in East Side Slaughter Houses," said that the abattoirs were well run, and that the refuse is not allowed to contaminate the river.

The Mayor backed up the Health Commissioner by issuing a statement in which he said that the report was entirely satisfactory. He said he had visited the abattoirs himself, and characterized the attack by the Research Bureau as an attempt to obtain sensational notoriety.

This is what the Mayor said about the Commissioner's report:

> I am glad to work with Mr. Allen and Mr. Bruere of the Bureau of Municipal Research. I used to say a good word for them even before I became Mayor. But when the chief aim is to make a sensation I cannot work with them. Their report on the slaughter houses was a great wrong to men who have $84,000,000 invested. When I read it I immediately went through the slaughter houses personally, and saw everything myself. I found the report of Mr. Allen and Mr. Bruere to be grossly inaccurate and sensational. When I spoke to them they told me, to my surprise, that they had never gone through any of the slaughter houses, but sent an employe.
>
> I do not propose to have the industries of this city injured for the sake of sensationalism. I guarantee to the people of this city, however, that the slaughter houses will be kept clean and obliged to observe the law.
>
> I shall be glad to receive complaint from any citizen on the subject, but I do not propose while I am here to suffer any legitimate business to be injured by sensational methods. The time will come when the slaughter houses may have to move further away, but until that law is passed they are lawfully located where they are now.

William H. Allen, one of the officers of the bureau, in his reply, said that the Mayor did not take his trip of inspection through the slaughter houses until eight days after their report had been made, and more than a month after the Health Department had received complaints from the bureau regarding violations. He added:

> Mayor Gaynor made his visit on a dry day, when the wind was blowing whatever odors there might be away from the streets and houses. If he saw everything that was there he saw numerous violations of the sanitary code, including lack of screens, presence of wooden flooring, wooden pillars, &c. Had he asked under what permit shop fat was being rendered he would have learned that it was under the permit given last November contrary to law.
>
> Mr. Allen admitted that neither Mr. Bruere nor himself visited the slaughter houses before issuing their report, but he said that both he and Mr. Bruere had made repeated visits to the district and that when they did visit the slaughter houses they found violations. He went on:
>
> Mayor Gaynor knows perfectly well, as does every one else in New York City, that this bureau has never issued a statement for the sake of sensationalism. A year ago Mayor Gaynor himself sent this sensational statement to his Commissioner:
>
> "Complaints multiply, * * * I am informed that the grievance is one of long standing and if the law is being violated those people must be made to understand that they cannot continue to violate the law."
>
> As is our custom, this report was sent nearly a month in advance of its publication to Commissioner Lederle, Mayor Gaynor, and President McAneny. It is rather late in the day for the Mayor or the Health Commissioner to challenge the essential facts given in our report. No industry of this city is as important as the industry of raising healthy and self-respecting children in whose interest the bureau's report was published.

The Mayor evades the important point at issue, which is the Health Department's acquiescence in the violation of the sanitary code, when he talks about slaughter houses unlawfully located. We did certain businesses were illegally conducted. Commissioner Lederle's report admits this.

Supplementing its report on slaughter house conditions, the bureau made this statement:

> The Commissioner seeks to give the impression that throughout his administration the problem of reducing nuisances from slaughter houses has received serious and continuous attention. Nothing could be further from the truth. Such shocking conditions continued in Brooklyn slaughter houses, subject only to the city's inspection, that it was the subject of scandal both here and among the National Inspectors.
>
> We were told by an eminent physician that a Health Department employe had come to him and said he could not longer keep from telling somebody that a graft was being paid for the privilege of slaughtering tuberculous cattle in Brooklyn. We did not look for the graft. But we did find the tuberculous meat and other revolting conditions to which orders issued this Winter by the Department of Health furnished eloquent and nauseating testimony.
>
> Against no other department of Mayor Gaynor's administration have there been so many charges of graft and failure to use resources as against the Health Department. Several have already been publicly heard and publicly proved, such as "rots and spots" and "impure drugs." No Commissioner knew so little of his budget estimate in 1910 as the Health Commissioner. Except in the case of Chamberlain Hyde, the Mayor has nowhere else tried so hard to prevent damaging facts of record from becoming known to the public. For the first time in twenty years the citizens' charter right to inspect public records has been denied, and that not by some avowed political heeler, but by the Health Department under Commissioner Lederle.
>
> We were told that some hidden power seemed to protect nuisances by east side slaughter houses. We did not look for the hidden power, but did find the nuisances. The complainants are not chronic fault finders, but persons of eminence and standing in this community, rectors of churches, physicians from the Babies' Flower, and city hospitals and private physicians.

Mayor Gaynor refused to make any comment upon Mr. Allen's statement. Commissioner Lederle said he did not "desire to make a reply."

WARNER WITNESS TO TOMBS.

Taylor Is Held for Impersonating Secret Service Agent.

Arthur Taylor, the missing witness for the State in the Warner murder case, was arraigned yesterday before Commissioner Shields on the charge of impersonating a Secret Service agent. He was held in $1,500 bail, and in the absence of a bondsman was committed to the Tombs.

Ever since the failure of Taylor to appear against Mulligan, one of the strikers charged with the murder of John C. Warner, a civil engineer, on Oct. 31 at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, the police have been on the lookout for Taylor. Recently they heard, they say, that he had been traveling about New Jersey in an automobile, representing himself as a Secret Service man. Yesterday a real Secret Service man caught him at Park Place and Church Street.

Henry L. Crafts of 79 West Ninety-seventh Street alleges that on Nov. 10 Taylor left a car to be repaired, saying that he was a Government agent, and was engaged in running down a dangerous criminal. The bill came to $97, and Taylor paid $17 of it in cash. Taylor says he paid $70 to Crafts's partner, and that there was a dispute about the other $10. He declares the charge is trumped up to get $80 out of him.

In explanation of his going away before the trial of Mulligan, Taylor says that he had been threatened by Italian friends of Langione, and that suspicious-looking characters kept hanging about his Central Valley home. He was afraid of his life, and since the trial has been hiding from the police, most of the time in Hackensack and Paterson, N. J.

GET THOMSON SCHOLARSHIPS

Sons of Two Pennsylvania Railroadmen Will Get Free Education.

Robert Francis Hohman of Fort Wayne, Ind., and John James Caldwell of New Florence, Penn., it was announced yesterday, are the successful candidates for the Frank Thomson Scholarships. At present there are eight holders of these scholarships, which are maintained by a fund of $120,000 given by the three children of the late Frank Thomson, former President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as a memorial to their father.

Each year two scholarships, each amounting to $600 annually, are awarded on competitive examination to sons of employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad system. The scholarships were established in 1907, and were designed to afford to sons of employes an opportunity for a technical education. After passing the examination the winners of the scholarships must qualify for admission to a technical school.

Robert F. Hohman is a son of Henry Hohman, a machinist in the company's shops at Fort Wayne, Ind. He is 20 years of age, and has been attending the Valparaiso Normal College. He expects to enter Columbia University.

John James Caldwell is a son of John M. Caldwell, a freight conductor on the Pittsburgh Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was graduated at the Greensburg High School this year, being an honor man. He will enter Lehigh University.

The examinations were conducted by the College Entrance Examination Board of New York City, and correspond in general to the entrance requirements of the scientific departments of universities, colleges, and technical schools.

RICH MEN MUST PAY MORE.

Assessments Increased on Almost Every North Hempstead Estate.

The assessment roll for the town of North Hempstead, where scores of millionaires have country estates, was made public yesterday. Nearly every property in the town has been increased in assessed valuation. One of the exceptions is W. Gould Brokaw, whose home, Nirvana, at Great Neck, is assessed for $60,000, the same as last year. The assessors put down his personal holdings at $10,000.

The tax roll was revised, following a statement made by State Tax Commissioner Thomas F. Byrnes that the assessments in the town are entirely too low. He criticised the former board, and said that the assessments represented only a small fractional part of the value of the property.

The magnificent estate of Howard Gould at Sands Point has been assessed at $198,000. Although this is an increase of $26,000 over last year, it is but a small part of the value of the estate. Mr. Gould has expended upward of $1,000,000 in improvements there.

Clarence H. Mackay has been assessed $100,000 on personal property, Harbor Hill, the Mackay estate at Roslyn, being in his wife's name. This place is now assessed at $185,000, an increase of $15,000 over last year.

The assessment upon the estate of Supreme Court Justice Francis K. Pendleton at Manhasset has been increased from $15,000 to $25,000.

Former Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan has been assessed for $19,000, an increase of $4,000.

Frederick N. Hoffstot, who owns a large estate at Sands Point, has been assessed at $50,000, an increase of $12,500 over last year.

The Whitney estate at Westbury has been raised from $80,000 to $90,000. Isaac Guggenheim has been assessed $100,000, an increased of $10,000 over last year.

W. Butler Duncan was last year assessed $160,000 for his property at Port Washington. This year it is $180,000.

The assessment on the J. S. Phipps property at Westbury has been raised from $100,000 to $115,000.

SENT VEGETABLES A-FLYING.

Auto Ran Away in Fifth Avenue and Ruined a Peddler's Stock.

John Politano was dosing yesterday beside his vegetable wagon in Forty-second Street, just east of Fifth Avenue, when he heard a succession of noises like pistol shots. Looking up, he saw a big motor truck headed his way. It had just turned into the street from Fifth Avenue. It did not come directly for his vegetable wagon, but went through bewildering evolutions on the way. It jumped and bucked like a bronco, traveled on the two right wheels, then on the two left ones, and threatened to make figure eights and somersaults.

Politano shouted to the chauffeur, Frank Merone, to sheer off, but Merone, who was working like a beaver among the levers and clutches, shouted back that he couldn't. A hydrant stood in the way of the runaway truck, and it raised Politano's hopes momentarily. The next moment they were dashed again, for the truck snapped off the fire plug and crashed into the vegetable wagon.

Vegetables were scattered in every direction, and the wreck of the cart was thrown on the back of Politano's horse, which ran away with its burden. It was caught a few blocks away, while the table delicacies were gathered up, some by Politano, and some by street urchins. The others were beyond repair.

The truck meanwhile was making across the street toward a stand loaded with suspenders and shoelaces, but Merone shut off his engine in time. The truck belonged to the Third Avenue Railway, and was afterward towed away by another but more quietly disposed vehicle.

FREE RIDES OFFERED NOW.

Interborough Wants Poor Children and Mothers to Enjoy the Parks.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company is preparing to give free trips to poor women and children to Bronx and Van Cortlandt Parks. T. P. Shonts, the President, wrote yesterday to Mayor Gaynor, as follows:

> The Interborough Rapid Transit Company desires to afford to the inmates of orphan asylums and to other indigent children and their mothers an opportunity during the Summer to ride free to and from the Bronx Park, where the zoological and botanical collections may be seen, and to and from Van Cortlandt Park with its playgrounds. To bring this about in an orderly way the co-operation of the Commissioner of Public Charities of this city would seem to be desirable in order that, under his supervision, the aid of the various charitable institutions and organizations may be secured.

Mr. Shonts concludes by asking the Mayor to arrange a conference with the proper city officials and such charitable societies as the Mayor may select in order to work out the details of the plan with the operating officials of the company.

To this offer, Mayor Gaynor replied:

> Your letter of this date offering to carry the city orphans and also other poor children and their mothers free to and from the parks of the Borough of the Bronx during the Summer is at hand. It is most gratifying to me to receive such a letter. I believe it is the first of the kind ever sent to the Mayor by any of our city railroad companies. I am requesting Commissioner Drummond to see you and arrange the matter at once. I suppose we shall need also to call in some of the settlement workers who are in immediate contact with the poor.

When the needful conferences may take place has not been announced.

Seeking Dead Man's Son.

Detectives employed by relatives of Joseph Parry, a Far Western pioneer, who died at his home in Ogden City, Utah, on Tuesday, were started on a search of New York hotels yesterday in the hope that they would be able to find Elias Parry, the pioneer's oldest son. Young Parry left home a short time before his father's sudden death and the search for him is being made in the hope that he may be located in time to return home for the funeral of his father. The last heard of him he was on his way to New York to spend a ten day's vacation.

Pleads Guilty to Beating Boy.

Solomon A. Nathan, a druggist at 764 East 152d Street, pleaded guilty in Special Sessions yesterday to beating twelve-year-old Jacob Blum, who lived and worked with him. He was remanded until Aug. 17 for sentence. The attacks made on the little boy by Nathan were such that Lawyer Solomon Rosenthal, who was assigned by the court to defend the druggist, refused to take the case.

TO HEAR DOTY'S SIDE OF QUARANTINE RULE

Commissioner Bulger Tired of Being Criticised as to Conduct of Investigation.

COAL BUYER ADMITS MORE

Got 30-Cent-a-Ton Commission and Loaned Former Secretary of Dr. Doty $4,000, Which Was Never Repaid.

Commissioner Charles N. Bulger, who was appointed by Gov. Dix to investigate Quarantine conditions and who has been under criticism during the inquiry because only testimony antagonistic to Dr. Doty was being received, announced yesterday that he had been so disturbed by these attacks that he had decided to call for whatever evidence might be produced by ex-Assistant District Attorney George Gordon Battle, counsel for Dr. Doty. Mr. Battle will be ready at to-morrow's session.

Before this ruling was announced, Mr. Battle had criticised the course of the inquiry thus far. He said:

> "It has already developed that a very assiduous search, sparing neither time nor expenses, has been made for witnesses who would make any statement derogatory to Dr. Doty or to his administration. In some instances, and certainly in one instance, the character of the witness who has given testimony as evidenced by his demeanor on the stand and otherwise, has been such as to show him, in our opinion, to be entirely unworthy of belief. In other instances complaints have been made by ignorant immigrants, naturally impatient at their detention on Hoffman Island, and naturally predisposed to dissatisfaction and to complaint in regard to details of the management of the detention rooms and hospitals on Hoffman and Swinburne Islands.
>
> "For the most part these suggestions and innuendoes, if they had been fairly and impartially presented, would have carried their own explanation and fallen of their own weight. But, stated as they were, without explanation, without opportunity for denial, and without any cross-examination of the witness by counsel for Dr. Doty, the result has been that vague and baseless charges made by some witnesses who were disreputable and by others who were ignorant and unreliable have been allowed to go upon the record of this court at a public hearing. This testimony has been printed broadcast throughout this country, and the result has been that a very grave injustice has been done to Dr. Doty. It is only fair to him that where such a charge is made an opportunity should be given to him at once to confute it.
>
> "And in addition to the injustice to Dr. Doty, I urge this application upon the broader ground of public policy. The Quarantine office at New York is the most important in the world. Under Dr. Doty's administration it has reached the highest point of scientific efficiency. Its operations are regarded by those men who have made a study of quarantine as more nearly approaching the true scientific method of dealing with such problems than any other quarantine office in existence. These vague charges, unanswered and unexplained, serve to discredit the administration of that office, and to shake public confidence in it.
>
> "I have just had a signal instance of the trust which the public has reposed in Dr. Doty's administration. Your Honor will contrast the state of public feeling and public opinion in regard to the alarm concerning the introduction of Asiatic cholera in this country with that which existed in previous years and under previous administrations. Your Honor will recall the panic and fear that inspired our people and was reflected in the columns of the press. On the contrary, this Summer there has been not the slightest alarm or panic, although the news of cholera has been freely and frankly published. The confidence felt by the public in the ability of the Quarantine and Health Departments to keep out this dread visitor has been so great that there has been no public alarm whatever.
>
> "But if charges malicious or unfounded are allowed to go unanswered for weeks, then public confidence will be shaken, and the the efficiency of the Quarantine Department will thereby be impaired, and the possibility of the recurrence of previous panic conditions will arise. All of this would be a national calamity, and it is on this broad ground, as well as on the specific grounds of injunction to Dr. Doty, that I make this application."

Just before the close of the session Commissioner Bulger told Mr. Battle that he had been thinking over this statement, and that he was willing to listen to whatever testimony the lawyer wished to offer in Dr. Doty's favor as soon as it could be produced.

> "I am tired of being lectured by the press, and of being accused of unfair and improper conduct in the way I am directing this investigation," said the Commissioner with some anger. "There never was a fairer record in the world than the record of this trial. If any one thinks there's anything wrong with it I'll ask the Governor's permission to print the entire record at my own expense, and spread it throughout the whole community."

John D. Marston took the witness stand yesterday to correct testimony he had given at a hearing a fortnight ago. Marston is employed by a coal company. He is a friend of one of Dr. Doty's former secretaries, and attended to the buying of practically all the coal for Quarantine. His relations with Quarantine in this capacity are under suspicion.

Marston surprised everybody in the investigation several weeks ago by testifying that he had never had intimate relations with Dr. Doty's former secretary; that he had been engaged by Dr. Doty to buy coal for Quarantine at a fifteen-cent-a-ton commission, and that he hadn't accepted the commission during the last few years because he wanted to help Quarantine along.

> "I made a mistake when I was testifying here before," Marston said yesterday. "The commission which Quarantine paid me for buying its coal was 30 cents a ton."
>
> "Isn't it also true that you lent Dr. Doty's former private secretary, Capt. Hall, considerable money?" Charles Dushkind, lawyer for the complainants, asked.
>
> "I lent him $4,000 while he was at Quarantine, and $1,000 after he left," Marston replied.
>
> "Did Hall ever pay you any part of the $4,000 back?" Mr. Dushkind asked.
>
> "No."

Mr. Dushkind tried to find out whether the coal agent hadn't lent money to Hall in return for the Quarantine coal privilege. The question as to whether or not the coal bills which Marston turned into Quarantine and received public money for were not padded, the proceeds being divided between Hall and Marston, was also taken up. Two sets of accountants, one for Dr. Doty and the other for his accusers, are going over the Quarantine coal accounts, as well as over the books of Mr. Marston and of the coal company, in order to find out just why the Quarantine coal bills were so large.

BUSINESS INSURANCE.

Large Policies Taken Out by Business Concerns on Lives of Their Valuable Employees.

Boston.—An important development of the past few years in the insurance field has been the increasing popularity of so-called business insurance. Many business enterprises owe their existence or success to one man, whose experience, technical knowledge, selling ability, or capital make him an essential asset of the organization. The death of such a man might well prove to be an irreparable loss, and it is to offset this contingency that corporations are taking out insurance policies on the lives of their valuable men.—*Boston News Bureau.*

Business Insurance—Policy $100,000.
Net cost 1911 on policies issued 1910:

Age	20	25	30
Net cost	$855	$963	$1,076

Smaller or Larger Amounts Pro Rata.

Policies renewable every five years at attained age without medical examination. Investigate this before deciding on ANY policy.

ROBERT A. SASSEEN, 168 B'way, City

KILLED HERSELF AND SON.

After 3 Failures Woman Booked for Austria Succeeds in Downtown Hotel.

After three unsuccessful attempts Mrs. Vara Sautck, 30 years old, succeeded in ending her life and that of her six-year-old son Leo early yesterday morning in a room in the Stevens House, 25 and 27 Broadway. The woman had registered there on Wednesday, having come from Hibbing, Minn., and she was to have sailed yesterday for her home in Austria.

Upon her arrival at the hotel Mrs. Sautck said she was on her way to Wagram, Austria, and that her husband was to follow her shortly. On Wednesday afternoon she confided to one of the clerks that she believed her husband would never follow her.

About an hour later a maid traced an odor of gas to Mrs. Sautck's room. Opening the door with a pass key she found the woman sitting on the bed with her boy at her side. Thinking that Mrs. Sautck had carelessly blown out the gas, she warned her, and explained to her how to turn it off. About two hours later the maid again noticed the same odor, and found that it came from Mrs. Sautck's room. Again she told her to be more careful. The maid reported the two cases to the clerks and they kept watch during the night.

Shortly before midnight Fred Valler, the night clerk, noticed the odor of gas, and went to the woman's room. The door was locked, and he forced it open. The woman was in bed with the boy. Both were awake, and the clerk informed her that if she blew the gas out again she would have to leave the hotel. She promised not to do it, and he left.

Again at the end of three hours the odor was noticed. This time the clerk could not get into the room, and he and the hotel porter climbed up the fire escape and forced open a window. They found the woman and the boy both dead in bed. Word was telephoned to the Hudson Street Hospital. An ambulance surgeon came, but he said that death had occurred about a half hour before.

No letters were found in the room. Tickets for a passage on the Adriatic and a pocketbook containing money were on a table.

BREAKS STORE WINDOWS.

Elizabeth, N. J., Man Said His Missiles Were Aimed at Enemies.

Standing in front of Macy's store yesterday, Charles A. Murphy of Elizabeth, N. J., hurled stones through three plate glass windows. After a struggle he was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station. The damage amounted to about $1,000.

Asked why he had broken the windows, Murphy said a gang was following him and that he threw the stones at its members. He said that the gang thought he was going to "squeal" on them.

The display in the windows was principally furniture, and the stones struck several pieces, damaging them slightly. Two mirrors in the windows were broken also.

When Murphy was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court Magistrate Appleton sent him to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue Hospital.

MAYOR HELPS THE BOYS.

Says the Police Can "Wink" When They Play Ball in the Street.

Mayor Gaynor took up again yesterday the question of allowing boys to play in the streets. A few weeks ago he had a controversy with a citizen, who asked him to stop it, and a couple of days ago he received a letter on the same subject from Mrs. Jessie F. Stearns of 837 East 156th Street. He sent her this reply:

> Office of the Mayor, Aug. 10, 1911.
>
> Dear Madam: Your favor complaining of boys playing in the streets is at hand. You ask if a law could not be passed prohibiting boys playing in the streets, saying that it "would be a blessing to humanity." I might ask you whether if such a law were passed you think it could be enforced?
>
> Our boys have a hard time to get along in the crowded districts of the city. They must play somewhere. I went around to the recreation piers the other night and found great numbers of them there, but they cannot all go there. We must bear with them. Have you any boys? If you had, do you think you could keep them off the streets? Very truly yours,
>
> W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

Mrs. Jessie F. Stearns, 837 East 156th Street, New York City.

Scarcely had this letter been sent when the Mayor received one from five boys who complained about the trouble they had with the police about playing ball in the streets. This is their letter:

> 23 West 104th Street,
> New York, Aug. 7, 1911.
>
> Hon. Mayor Gaynor, New York, N. Y.:
>
> Dear Sir: The undersigned are boys living in the vicinity of West 104th Street, between Central Park West and Manhattan Avenue, who desire a place to play baseball and other boys' games without being molested by the police. When we play cat or baseball on our block we are chased by the officer on beat, who tells us to go to the park to play. We obey his instructions, and when we start to play in the Park we are chased by the keeper there.
>
> Will you please give this your kind attention, as we know you are interested in the boys; our ages range from 8 to 12. Respectfully,
>
> LE GRANDE SAMSON.
> WILLIAM E. WESTBROOKE.
> SAMUEL C. WARD, Jr.
> JOSEPH CAREY.
> RAYMOND LUETKE.

The Mayor sent them this letter:

> Office of the Mayor,
> Aug. 10, 1911.
>
> Dear Boys: It is too bad that you cannot play ball somewhere in peace. Of course the police cannot always let you play on the street, but now and then they can wink so hard with both eyes as not to see you when you are doing no harm to passersby and the street is not crowded. In the parks you may only play on places assigned to baseball playing. The keepers will not chase you out unless you play where baseball is not permitted. I wish we had grounds for you all to play, but, unfortunately, we have not.
>
> So, boys, do the best you can, and I will help you a little now and then if you send me word. Sincerely yours,
>
> W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

It was said yesterday that the Mayor is in favor of throwing open more park space for the boys to play.

Smith Gray & Co.

Foremost Clothiers Since 1845

FINAL CLEARANCE

18.00, 20.00 & 22.50 Suits..... 12.50
(Some broken sizes.)
22.50, 25.00 & 27.50 Suits..... 15.00
27.50, 30.00 & 32.50 Suits..... 17.50

Here are prices on Smith Gray & Co. clothes that, under any circumstances, would effect a speedy clearance.

But when you appreciate that today the assortment is more complete than ever in our business existence, season considered—that there are twice the number of suits on our counters, due to tailoring delays, than there should be—you cannot but realize what this opportunity means to you.

There are suits of worsted, velour, worsted cheviot, homespun and crash; also blue serges and neat silk mixtures; in over three hundred correct and exclusive designs and shades—in over twenty-two distinctive models—English soft roll and regular lapel styles for men, young men and boys.

Smith Gray & Co.

Two Brooklyn Stores:
Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.
Broadway at Bedford Av.

Two New York Stores:
Broadway at Warren St.
Across from City Hall.
5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

WIRELESS CO. MEN MUST GO TO PRISON

Conviction of Col. Wilson and the Others of Fraud Upheld by the Circuit Court of Appeals.

SHOULD PROVE A WARNING

To Promoters Who Are Skating on the Edge of the Legitimate in Business, Says Judge Noyes.

The appeals of three of the men convicted of fraud in connection with the United Wireless Telegraph Company were dismissed yesterday by the Circuit Court of Appeals. Col. Christopher Columbus Wilson, President of the concern, will consequently have to serve three years' imprisonment in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.; Francis X. Butler, a Director and counsel, will be for two years in the same prison, and William A. Tompkins, head of the New York selling agency, will be a year in the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary.

George H. Parker, who sold Wireless stock on the Pacific Coast, has not appealed from his sentence of two years in McNeil's Island, Washington, and William A. Diboll, Treasurer, and Samuel S. Bogart, Vice President of the concern, have escaped with fines.

In rendering the judgment of the court yesterday on the application for a writ of error, Judge Noyes pointed to the fate that has befallen the prisoners as a warning to other men who are skating on the edge of the legitimate in their business dealings. He begins by admitting that Col. Wilson's was the master mind in the exploitation of the United Wireless Telegraph Company, and he declares that it was never seriously contended that there was not enough evidence to convict him.

Then he takes up the cases of Tompkins and Butler and concedes that they were under the domination of Wilson.

> "If the Government were required," he says, "to establish the scheme to defraud or the existence of the conspiracy by testimony limted by the acts of these particular defendants, it would undoubtedly fail. But such would be the result in the case of any complex scheme participated in by a number of persons, if it were sought to hold one of the less conspicuous participants by proof confined to his own acts. In every such case the existence of the conspiracy must necessarily be shown by general evidence, and the vital question then is, whether the particular defendant actually took part in it."

Considering the connection of Tompkins with the De Forest Company and his continuous connection with the Wireless Company in various capacities, as well as his participation in the selling agency agreement, the court rules that there was sufficient evidence to justify the jury in a conviction. In the same way Judge Noyes professes himself as satisfied that the relation of Butler to the United Wireless Company was something more than that of attorney and client, and he was rightfully found guilty of conspiracy.

> "With respect to both the defendants, Tompkins and Butler," goes on the Judge, "there was one item of evidence—the agency agreement, in which they both participated—which, in and of itself, was most suspicious, and furnished some ground at least for the jury to draw the inference of guilty knowledge. The commission of 50 per cent. for the sale of United Wireless stock was most remarkable. A court may almost take judicial notice of the fact that the stock of a corporation selling for twice its par value does not require the payment of such a commission to dispose of it. If it does, the selling price must be altogether artificial. The inference must be either that the company is fraudulent if the commission is not excessive, or that the commission is fraudulent if the company is what it purports to be."

For these reasons, says Judge Noyes, the court has reached the conclusion that no error was committed at the trial, and after an examination of the evidence it is convinced that the conviction was right. The court adds:

> "But the judgment will not serve the purpose it should serve if it be regarded merely as inflicting punishment on these defendants. It ought to reach far beyond them and serve as a warning to all those speculators and adventurers who pose as men of business and affairs to carry on their operations in the borderland between legitimate undertakings and criminal schemes. It should bring home to them that misappropriating other people's money is not distinguished from larceny by designating it as a great corporate enterprise; that inducing hundreds of men and women throughout the country to part with hundreds of thousands of dollars for worthless securities calls for condemnation just as much as cheating in the sale of a single musical instrument or picture frame; that, broadly, there is no merit in wholesale knavery over cheap tricks or in fraudulent schemes in disguise over bare-faced swindles, and, furthermore, that neither swindlers of high degree nor cheats of low station can employ with impunity the mails of the United States in aid of their fraudulent schemes."

Stover Won't Discuss Charges.

Park Commissioner Charles B. Stover declined yesterday to discuss the charges against him by the Bureau of Municipal Research. Col. C. H. Smith, Secretary of the Park Board, who was mentioned in the charges, called attention to the fact that he had been selected by the Park Board and not by the Commissioner, and declared that he believed some person in the Bureau had a personal animus against him. He said his $10,000 bond had been discontinued because he had ceased to handle the moneys of the Park Department.

KLEINS ALLOWED TO ENTER.

Court Orders Man and Wife Released from Ellis Island.

Judge Holt sustained yesterday afternoon the writ of habeas corpus sworn out to free Isidor Klein and his wife, Karola, from Ellis Island. Klein is a civil engineer and his wife an actress, and they arrived here on June 1 in the President Grant as unmarried people.

It was alleged that they had committed perjury before the Board of Special Inquiry at Ellis Island, and a cablegram was received by the Austrian Consul General from the Budapest police saying that Klein had been arrested on March 12 for fraud and perjury. Klein absolutely denied that he was the man arrested, and said he left Budapest under an assumed name to escape his creditors.

In his decision Judge Holt said there is no evidence that Klein ever committed any crime or fraud in Hungary, and pointed out that the Austrian Consul General has not instituted any proceedings against him. The court also found no evidence that the Kleins are likely to be public charges. He added:

> "The theory that their property is likely to be used up in defending future criminal or civil suits brought in this country by reason of their supposed offense in Hungary seems to me strange, far-fetched, and almost fantastical. If there is no evidence that an alien is within any of the excluded classes, the immigration authorities have no power to exclude him, and the order excluding him is a nullity.
>
> "In my opinion there is no evidence in this case that either of these aliens is within any of the excluded classes, and I direct that an order be entered releasing them from detention."

Office Furniture

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O'Neill Home Furnishing Store—Fifth Floor.

The most thoroughly equipped and up-to-date office furniture department in Greater New York, conveniently situated on the street floor of the O'Neill Home Furnishing store.

Any article of up-to-date office furniture or system of filing devices that will meet the requirements in all lines of business is here for your inspection and

AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THE AVERAGE, QUALITY CONSIDERED.

Only the best standard makes of office desks, chairs, tables, and filing devices, etc.

Revolving Office Chair

(Just like illustration.)

at $8.00

Made of the best quartered Indiana white oak, saddle seat, comfortable arms, with seven flat-shape spindles in the back; revolves on steel bearings; can be adjusted to any height; a very popular design, at $8.00

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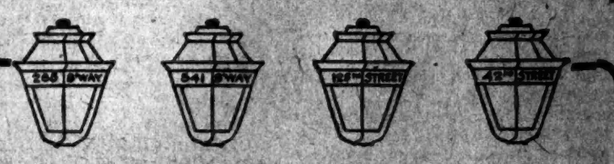

Custom Tailoring

Fifty years' experience in producing men's finest ready-to-wear garments, gives us confidence in this new venture.

To introduce this new department, which is installed at present only in our Broadway and 13th Street store, we offer over 1,000 styles of foreign and domestic woollens, the surplus of our special order department, way underprice.

Coat and Trouser Suits to Order

$16 for Two-piece Suits, regularly $30 | $45 Two-piece Suits to Order $21.50

See the suitings displayed in our Broadway and 13th Street Store.

Ready to Wear

Every Hackett, Carhart men's sack suit is reduced—black, blue and mixture suits included.

$18 and $20 Suits	$12.00	$30 and $32.50 Suits	$19.50
$22.50 and $25 Suits	$14.50	$35 and $38 Suits	$24.50
$25 and $28 Suits	$16.50	$40 and $45 Suits	$30.00

Hackett, Carhart & Co. INC. RETAIL

E. E. TURLINGTON, Vice-President

Two Broadway Stores:
265 Broadway, Near Chambers Street
841 Broadway, Corner 13th Street

119 West 42d St.
125th St., nr. 3d Ave.
Harlem and 42d St. Stores Open Evenings

When Marie Antoinette Was Queen

WHO that has made a vacation pilgrimage to Versailles and Marie Antoinette's "Little Trianon" but has carried thence a memory of the daintily furnished Sleeping Chamber that was once the Queen's?

This memory may become an actuality, and the pervading sentiment of delicate grace be recalled, by our faithful Reproductions of Louis XVI. Bed Room Furniture.

The Twin Beds, with their carven garlands and festoons of flowers and their cane-work panels, the Chaise-Longue, with its downy cushions, the dainty Lamp Table, and the Chairs, dowered with twin virtues of elegance and comfort,—each separate piece has the compelling charm of romantic association and of admirable craftsmanship.

The Grand Rapids Furniture Company INCORPORATED

34 and 36 West 32d Street

Between Fifth Ave. & Broadway

New York

POPE PIUS BETTER; HOPES TO RECOVER

Vatican Organ Calls Alarming Reports of His Condition Exaggerated and Fantastic.

MAY LEAVE THE VATICAN

For Needed Change of Air Would He Be Willing to Break His Captivity There?

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 10.—Dr. Marchiafava, one of the Pope's physicians, while absolutely refusing to be interviewed regarding his Holiness's improved condition, gave it as his opinion that the change which was due to the Pope's removal to an airier room has so surpassed the hopes of his medical advisors that they trust to be able to increase the revival of his vitality, which alone will be the chief factor to his overcoming the present crisis. The attack of gout by itself is not deemed serious, if unaccompanied by extreme prostration.

It is almost impossible to express how to-night's situation contrasts with that of last night. But it may be said that a prelate intrusted to keep Cardinal Rampolla informed of the Pope's condition telegraphed him yesterday to Switzerland, where the Cardinal is staying, saying that the condition of the Pope was so desperate that his death might be imminent, and asked the Cardinal to be in readiness to return to Rome for the Conclave.

The question now arises, if the Pope reaches a certain stage of recovery, will his health require a change of air, say by a sojourn in the mountains of the North Venetian provinces, where the invigorating climate might prolong his life.

But will the Pope be willing to break the captivity which the Pontiffs have imposed on themselves since the fall of the temporal power?

ROME, Aug. 10.—The condition of Pope Pius to-night was better, and for the first time since he was taken ill with laryngitis, which later became complicated by an acute attack of gout, his Holiness was considered as having made a step toward recovery.

Drs. Petacci and Marchiafava visited their patient to-night. They reported that his temperature still was only slightly above normal and that his condition, considering the heat, was satisfactory.

The Osservatore Romano, the official organ of the Vatican, to-night publishes the following official communication, which, even if it should be overoptimistic, indicates that a turn for the better has taken place in the Pope's condition:

"Contrary to the exaggerated and fantastic news published by certain Italian and foreign newspapers, we can assure you that the condition of the health of his Holiness has ameliorated and that the attack of gout in the right knee has diminished sensibly and unquestionably in yielding to treatment. Notwithstanding this, however, especially because of the excessive heat, his Holiness will still need several days of care and treatment."

Pope Pius sat for awhile to-day in an armchair. He said he was feeling better and insisted that a temporary altar be arranged in his room. At the altar Mgr. Bressan, his private secretary, celebrated mass. The prelate made special prayers to St. Lawrence, whose feast day it was. Pope Pius particularly venerates St. Lawrence, who is supposed to be the protector against great heat. After remaining some time in the armchair, the Pontiff felt a return of the pains in his leg and again sought his bed.

During the day the spirits of the Pontiff, which previously had seemingly been depressed, revived when he saw at his bedside the troubled faces of his sisters. Smiling up at them, the Pope said:

"Courage, my sisters. You shall see that even this illness will pass away."

His Holiness is now satisfied with the change to his new bedroom, as he feels the difference in temperature, which averages about a dozen degrees lower than that of his old room. At first he was opposed to being moved downstairs, as he is very fond of his small, modest quarters on the fourth floor. When told that the room was too small, he proposed that an intervening wall be pulled down and the room enlarged. He seemed to fear the large room, on account of the cool air there. He believed it was not good for his ailment, which the Pope has always attributed to rheumatism. It was his opposition to opening the windows in his old room that caused the heat, which was always about 90 degrees, to affect him so much.

Now the bed of his Holiness stands in the spacious private library—measuring 30 by 60 feet. The floor is of black and white marble. About the bedside the Pope has the objects which he loves best. Mgr. Bressan and Mgr. Fescini are always within call. They occupy the room where Pope Leo XIII. died. Dr. Amici watches at the bedside of his Holiness throughout the night.

Under the direction of Drs. Marchiafava and Petacci, Dr. Andreas Amici, who also is physician to the Vatican household, to-day punctured the Pope's swollen knee and succeeded in extracting a liquid of a serum character. After the operation the patient felt much relieved, the burning feeling becoming less and movement of the limb easier.

Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, who went to his Summer residence at Monte Mario late yesterday, returned to-day, not wishing to be long absent from the Vatican while the present condition of the Pope continues.

Despite his illness, his Holiness to-day ratified the decision of the Consistorial Congregation, presented by the Secretary, Cardinal G. de Lai, appointing the Right Rev. J. J. Keane, now Bishop of Cheyenne, as Archbishop of Dubuque, and the Right Rev Joseph Schrembs, Auxiliary Bishop of Grand Rapids, to be Bishop of the new diocese established at Toledo and detached from the Diocese of Cleveland.

FINNEY'S BODY IDENTIFIED.

Ada Dwyer and Faversham Recognize Trinkets on Body as His.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The identification of the victim of the Carlton Hotel fire as J. L. Finney, the American actor, was to-day completed by Miss Ada Dwyer and William Faversham, who recognized a mourning ring and gold neck chain found on the charred body as habitually worn by the actor.

Kyrle Bellew, an old friend of the deceased, was greatly affected by his sad end. Mr. Finney and Mr. Bellew were to have sailed together on the Mauretania on Saturday.

Mr. Finney was to have played a part in Haddon Chambers's "Passers By" on its production in New York.

An inquest into his death will be held on Saturday. His body will be cremated and the ashes sent to the United States, to be buried beside his mother, who died last April. This is in fulfillment of a wish expressed by Mr. Finney a short time ago.

The hotel management estimated the loss caused by the fire and water at between $250,000 and $300,000. The loss is completely covered by insurance, which also includes the belongings of guests. Few claims have thus far been filed against the hotel management, and these are mostly for small articles, such as scarf pins, which were left on dressers. As far as is known no guest suffered a heavy loss, the salvage corps having saved considerable personal property and baggage supposed to have been destroyed.

PLANS TO OUST LECONTE.

Gen. Fouchard, Haitian Envoy to Germany, to Fight for Presidency.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 10.—Gen. Callisthene Fouchard, Haitian Minister to Germany and former chief executive of the army of the island republic, is expected to arrive here soon, and shortly after to sail for Haiti for the purpose of overthrowing Gen. Leconte, the new Provisional President. Gen. Fouchard arrived in New York on Monday from Hamburg.

Prominent Haitians here say that Gen. Fouchard's chances to overthrow Leconte are rosy, in view of the fact that the entire south of Haiti, from Jeremie to Aux Cayes, took up arms for him in the revolution of 1908. They say also that Fouchard has powerful friends in the capital and that the south is not likely to accept Gen. Leconte over him.

The trouble in Haiti is not believed to be ended. The railway concession granted an American syndicate caused the late revolution, and the Firministe and Fouchardists, it is said, are sure to request its cancellation. This, it is thought by the Haitians here, would result in an early resumption of hostilities.

AMERICANS DROWN IN CONGO

Delforge and Black Accidentally Meet Death in the River Boch.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 10.—Advices received from the Congo Free State say that two Americans, Messrs. Delforge and Black, managers of the American Boma Company, were accidentally drowned while traveling on the River Boch, off Lispa. Their bodies were not recovered.

LEISHMAN TO SEE KING.

Will Present Taft's Congratulations on Celebration of Italian Unity.

TURIN, Aug. 10.—American Ambassador Leishman, whose transfer to the Berlin post was recently announced, arrived here to-day, accompanied by Commander Andrew T. Long, American Naval Attaché at Rome.

Mr. Leishman will have an audience with King Victor Emmanuel at Reconagi to-morrow, when he will present his Majesty with an autograph letter from President Taft congratulating him upon the recent celebration of Italian unity.

SPANISH NAVY SEDITIOUS.

Evidence of a Widespread Republican Plot Is Bared on Warships.

MADRID, Aug. 10.—The report of the court-martial which investigated the recent revolt on board the Spanish battleship Numancia in Moroccan waters shows that the shot mutineers had planned to seize the warship and sail for Malaga to foment a revolution.

Letters and documents which give evidence of a widespread Republican plot are said to have been found on other Spanish warships.

FRICK DROPS OUT OF UNION PACIFIC

Relations of the Road with the Atchison, with Which He Is More Identified, Not Cemented Now.

HE MAY QUIT STEEL, TOO

Close to Harriman in His Railroad Plans, and Things Have Changed—Formerly Carnegie's Partner.

It became known yesterday that the close relationship once existing between the Union Pacific and Atchison, which began with the purchase of $10,000,000 of Atchison preferred stock by E. H. Harriman for the Oregon Short Line, and larger amounts by himself and friends for their personal accounts, had been finally terminated following yesterday's meetings of the Harriman boards, when the news leaked out that Henry Clay Frick was no longer a member of the Union Pacific Board of Directors and Executive Committee.

It was said that Mr. Frick resigned from Union Pacific, as well as from the Directorate of the Oregon Short Line and the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, two months ago, owing to a desire to be free to concentrate his attention on properties in which he is more heavily interested. According to a Director of Union Pacific, Mr. Frick's present holdings in that property are very small. The vacancy caused by his retirement will not be filled until the annual meeting.

At one time the Union Pacific had two representatives on the Atchison Board. They were Henry H. Rogers, whose place was filled after his death on May 19, 1909, by T. De Witt Cuyler of Philadelphia as a Pennsylvania representative, and Mr. Frick.

It first became known that there was $10,000,000 of Atchison preferred in the Union Pacific's Treasury when the Inter-State Commerce Commission put Mr. Harriman on the stand in its famous inquiry of January, 1907. It was brought out then that Mr. Harriman had accumulated a total of $106,000,000 of securities in the latter half of 1906. It was understood that a group of the financier's friends controlled another $40,000,000 of Atchison stock. The $10,000,000 of Atchison preferred was sold by the Union Pacific some time before the publication of the 1909-10 report, and it was no longer necessary for the Harriman interests to have a Director on the Atchison board.

Mr. Frick was intimately concerned in many of the spectacular transactions of the late E. H. Harriman, and at the time of the latter's greatest activity was one of his right-hand men. Since Mr. Harriman's death Mr. Frick has been gradually lessening his investment in Union Pacific and its allied properties.

Mr. Frick's retirement gave rise to many stories. The most probable theory was that as one of the largest stockholders in Atchison he felt that he had no right to exercise a voice in the control of a competitive line. He is also one of the largest individual holders of Pennsylvania stock. It is understood that he will shortly retire from the board of the United States Steel Corporation, in whose affairs he has been a prominent figure.

Friends of the former ironmaster say that his primary purpose in retiring to some extent from an active financial life is due to a desire to have more freedom. His friends also declared that he had found some of his connections irksome at this time, when the Federal Government is exercising such close supervision over large railroad and industrial corporations whose affairs are so closely inter-related. Union Pacific and Atchison are competing roads at some points, and Mr. Frick's interest in the Steel Corporation, which has sold large supplies to those roads, has at times resulted in adverse criticism.

According to his former fellow Directors in the Harriman lines Mr. Frick's resignation was not due to any friction in the management. They did not credit a suggestion that as a partisan of the proposal to segregate the Union Pacific's investments from its railroad operations he had been unable to agree with President Lovett. It was said that he had been urged to reconsider his determination to retire from Union Pacific and had been allowed several weeks to think it over.

Mr. Frick said that he had entered the management of the Union Pacific upon the urgent request of his friend, the late E. H. Harriman, and that since then his holdings of Union Pacific had been practically disposed of. On the other hand, his interest in Atchison had been augmented. So far as officers of the Union Pacific knew, he had left the Directorate with the kindliest feelings toward every one connected with the property.

Besides the Harriman roads, the Atchison, and Steel Corporation, Mr. Frick has been a Director of the Chicago & Northwestern, the Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia & Reading, and the Reading Company, the City Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh, Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh, Union Insurance Company, Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, and other corporations.

Mr Frick's retirement from the Union Pacific may be likened to the withdrawal of the Rockefeller interests from United States Steel, when John D. Rockefeller retired from that corporation in 1909. It was then said that the Rockefellers deemed their activity in United States Steel inconsistent with their holdings and interests in other large corporations.

Henry Clay Frick's career and material success is closely interwoven with the history of the steel and iron industry of this country. He was one of Andrew Carnegie's lieutenants, and at one time was deep in the confidence of that ironmaster. They had a serious disagreement, however, when Mr. Carnegie took over the $1,000,000 forfeit money which Frick deposited as a "binder" to buy the Carnegie properties, but which project failed. Less than two years later Carnegie sold his interests to the United States Steel Corporation for at least three times as much as the price he named to Frick and his associates.

Mr. Frick added to his millions while in the iron business by erecting large coke ovens in the Pennsylvania iron district. These have enormously increased his wealth, which is conservatively estimated at considerably more than $100,000,000. His town house is the south end of the William H. Vanderbilt mansion in Fifth Avenue, opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral. He is the owner of a part of the land formerly occupied by the Lenox Library in Fifth Avenue, facing Central Park, and it has been reported that he purposed erecting on that site one of the finest houses in New York. His country home is at Prides Crossing, Mass., where he has spent his Summers the last few years.

Mr. Frick is the possessor of one of the finest art collections in this country, being especially rich in Corots and old masters. A well-remembered incident in his life is the attempt to assassinate him made by Berkman, the Anarchist, during the Homestead troubles in 1892. He was shot twice and stabbed, but recovered in a few weeks.

ZIONIST WORK IN PALESTINE.

Prof. Warburg Describes Its Benefits to Jews at Basle Congress.

BASLE, Switzerland, Aug. 10.—At to-day's session of the Zionist Congress, Prof. Warburg described the results of the work done in Palestine for twenty years without political or diplomatic influence, not only for the benefit of the Jewish element, but the whole population. A bank has been established at Jaffa, farms and olive and orange plantations cultivated, and an agricultural experiment station founded at Haifa. This is subsidized by an American philanthropist, the building having been donated by Lord Mayor Moser of Bradford. A Hebrew technical school is now being built at Haifa as well as a national library, a museum, and a bacteriological and hygienical research bureau.

Prof. Warburg said that these works were necessary not only for the Jews, but for all the people of the country, who number 600,000. Of these 100,000 are Jews engaged in agriculture or in the manufacture of oil, soap, and cement. The speaker said that the Turkish Government would soon officially recognise these people.

Among the proposals was that of a sugar merchant of Kief, Russia, named Rabbinerson, who is willing to back an enterprise to build a steamship, to be named Theodore Herlzl and flying the Zionist flag, to run between Marseilles, Triest, Odessa, Constantinople, and Jaffa. A thermal medical station, to be established at the hot springs of Tabaria, is also proposed.

BATTLE WITH NEGRO GANG.

Strong-Arm Squad Has a Hard Time, but Arrests Thirteen in a Saloon.

Sixteen of the strong-arm squad, in charge of Lieut. Becker and Sergt. Fisher, had a strenuous time last night in a saloon at Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-third Street. They placed thirteen negroes under arrest amid a shower of beer bottles thrown from the windows of neighborhood apartment houses. During the free-for-all fight in the saloon, James Byrnes, one of the strongest members of the squad, was picked up by William Cox, a piano mover, one of the negroes, and would have been hurled through a window if other detectives had not gone to his assistance. The visit of the squad to the saloon was a result of complaints that have been received by Commissioner Waldo about the nightly congregating of negroes on the corner. The detectives were in disguise as longshoremen and laborers. The negroes mistook them for members of a gang of young toughs who infest the neighborhood, and when they learned they were under arrest a general fight followed.

CHORUS GIRL CAUSES ARREST

Accuses Italian of Following Her Persistently.

On the complaint of a young woman who said she was Beatrice Capulet, a chorus girl, living at the Hotel Calvert, Broadway and Forty-first Street, Giterius Sisto, 25 years old, who gave his address as 431 East Fifty-sixth Street, was arrested by Patrolman Burdick near the girl's home last night.

He was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station charged with annoying Miss Capulet, who said that he had persistently followed her around for the past week.

Sisto said in the station house that he knew the young woman when she lived in Italy. He said her correct name was Caputo. She declared that she was an American and had never lived in Italy.

Canadians on Waterways Board.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 10.—The Cabinet to-day appointed as the Canadian members of the permanent International Waterways Commission under the terms of the treaty ratified last year, Sir George Gibbons of London, Ontario, Chairman; A. P. Barnhill of St. John, N. B., and Aime Geoffrion, K. C., Montreal, with Thomas Cote of Montreal as Secretary. The appointments have to be approved by the Imperial Government, which is a party to the Waterways Treaty.

THOUSANDS VIEW LONG BRANCH FETE

First Day Ends with Dazzling Pyrotechnics After Parades and Competitions.

KEEN WORK OF FIREMEN

Industrial Life of Resort Illustrated in a Hundred Floats—Children's Carnival To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 10.—With a display of fireworks which made the heavens appear to be on fire, the first day's festivities at Long Branch's third annual ocean front carnival were brought to a dazzling close to-night. Three events were on the card and attracted thousands of visitors. Six hundred volunteer firefighters took part in the firemen's parade, the first feature in the afternoon.

The procession formed on the ocean drive, the right resting on Broadway. The line of march was down Ocean Avenue to Brighton Avenue, thence to Sairs Avenue, to Bath Avenue, up Bath Avenue to Broadway, and down Broadway to the ocean drive, passing the judges' stands a second time.

Three silver cups were awarded. Raritan Hose Company of Keyport won the trophy for the visiting company having the most uniformed men in line. The Raritan laddies made a fine appearance. They wore suits of dark gray with frock coats and regulation fire hats of the same color. Rumson Hose Company of Rumson captured the prize for the best decorated apparatus. The cup offered for the best appearing local company was captured by Independent Fire Engine and Truck Company 2. The Independents turned out forty-one men in fatigue uniforms of blue, and were accompanied by their steamer, truck, and automobile hose wagon.

The firemen's competitions were held after the parade. Those taking part in the first, a hose laying contest, were required to make a quarter of a mile run, lay 150 feet of hose, break couplings, make three full turns at hydrant, and three full turns of nozzle. Rumson Hose Company won, Washington Hose Company of New Brunswick being second. Summit Hose Company, after making the fastest run, failed to haul the hose from their wagon. Harry Marks of the winning crew fell in leaping from the rear step of his wagon and was rendered unconscious.

The second event was a quarter-mile run and a ladder raising for trucks. They carried crews of five men and the time counted from the start until a man reached the top rung of a thirty-foot ladder raised near the judges' stand. Oceanic Truck Company of Long Branch won. Independent Truck Company, also of this city, was second. Silver cups were awarded as prizes.

Every phase of the industrial life of the resort was portrayed by one hundred or more floats, which made a spectacular showing in the civic parade, immediately following the parade of fire laddies. There were many novel and not a few very pretty floats. All the pound fisheries in this section showed motor surf boats manned by fishing crews. Charles Housel, a local apiarist, appeared in a huge beehive with a swarm of thirty thousand bees with a crown of honey bees. Nine special awards, all silver loving cups, were made. One was won by R. L. Bray, in a monoplane flying machine with Miss Gertrude Bray at the wheel.

More than a thousand youngsters have been registered for the children's carnival to-morrow.

New Jersey Central

POPULAR ONE-DAY OUTINGS

Lake Hopatcong $1 EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY

Leave W. 23rd St. 8.50 a.m.
Leave Liberty St. 9.00 a.m.

Mauch Chunk NEXT SUNDAY $1.50

Leave W. 23rd Street 8.20 a.m.
Leave Liberty Street 8.30 a.m.

Hammocks
Hammock Beds
(For Sleeping Outdoors)
Lawn Umbrellas and Tables
LEWIS & CONGER
130 and 132 West 42d St., New York

Lackawanna Limited
Lackawanna Railroad
Leaves New York 10 A. M. daily for Buffalo and Points West
The Road of Anthracite

VICHY CELESTINS
Prevents GOUT and INDIGESTION
Ask your Physician

The Washburn-Crosby Company's famous Gold Medal Flour has all the bread, biscuit, cake, and pastry-making qualities of the finest wheat concentrated in it. It takes more to the pound than other flour, saves money as well as the extra work and worry occasioned by the use of flour of less uniform quality. That is why knowing housewives always demand it.

The Telephone—
Everybody uses it. The world depends on it. Have you telephones enough?
New York Telephone Co.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdales
Lexington to 3d Ave. 59th to 60th Street

No matter whether you travel via auto, carriage, surface car, elevated train or afoot, Bloomingdales'—"The Store of Certain Satisfaction"—is quickly reached from anywhere, convenient now to everywhere.

Women's Mohair Bathing Suits, Separate Bloomers, $1.87
End of season sale to-day of women's one-piece Mohair Bathing Suits; round neck, Russian effect on Waist, trimming on sleeves and fold of skirt; of either plain, striped or polka dot Galatea; sizes 33 to 44.
Women's White Lawn Waists, embroidery front, Dutch neck 48c
Women's and Misses' $2.00 Sweaters, strictly all wool $1.18
Women's Fine Black Sateen Petticoats, soft finish at 87c
Women's $1.29 Silk Stockings, sheer, full fashioned; black, white, tan and colors; deep garter welts. Special 69c
Pure Milanese Silk Mousquetaire 16-button length Gloves; black or white; regular $1.00 value. Special at 69c
BLOOMINGDALES', Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

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GIMBELS
Store Closes Daily at 5:30, Saturdays at 12:30.
Visitors to New York Are Especially Invited to See the Main Aisle Display Of AUGUST FURNITURE the effective groupings of which are illustrative of the greater display on the Seventh and Eighth floors.
It Is Well to Pay Especial Heed to These Fine Lots of MEN'S CLOTHING
They are part of the many splendid groups in this decisive disposal of our Men's and Boys' Clothing; and of particular interest to men starting on their vacations.
Men's Suits at $19.50
Two and three-piece; dark and light mixtures, also plain blue and black; light and medium weights. From our stock of $25 to $32 Suits.
Men's Mohair Suits at $10
Of $20 grade; most sensible hot-weather clothing; good looking and well cut. In grays, blues and black.
Men's White Flannel Tennis Trousers, $3.50
Our standard $6 quality; also in white serge, and a few with black pinstripes.
Fine offerings, too, of Motor Dusters, Raincoats, and Light Overcoats, as well as Boys' Washable and Woolen Suits. Fourth Floor
"The Glory of Clementina"
The new great novel, by WILLIAM LOCKE is on sale in the Gimbel Book Store—Price, $1.30, which includes postage to any part of the United States. Fourth Floor
While August Prices Last On WHITTALL RUGS
Those who wish to buy the best possible sort of Floor Coverings of domestic weave for private homes, offices, hotels, banks or institutions may secure such notable prizes as these:
Anglo-Persian and Anglo-Indian Rugs
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., at $35, regularly $47.50 and $50.
9 x 12 ft., at $37.50, regularly $50 and $55.50.
Chlidema and Peerless Body Brussels Rugs
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., at $18, regularly $28.
9 x 12 ft., at $19, regularly $30.
Royal Wilton Rugs
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., at $26.50, regularly $37.50.
9 x 12 ft., at $31.50, regularly $40.
But time's up for the special prices on August 15th. 6th Floor
GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

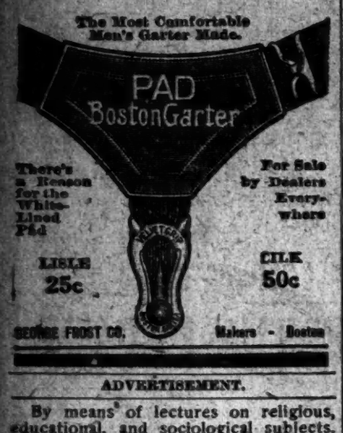
Macy's
Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
COME TO OUR FURNITURE SALE AND SEE THE DIFFERENCE
It will cost you nothing and profit you much to spend an hour at the Macy Furniture Sale. Here are to be found the selected products of the country's foremost cabinetmakers.
Shrewd people who select their furniture carefully—meaning due regard to correct lines—are comparatively few.
Fewer the number of stores which make a point of educating the public to detect the genuine well-made piece from the piece that is got up to look well and sell better and wear as well as it can.
Our reputation depends not on immediate but on abiding satisfaction. Otherwise we also could have accepted offers of furniture got up in tremendous quantities (but in very little time) for average sale purposes.
Our prices are the lowest in the city—in furniture as in everything else. It should be easy enough to prove this, if you have an eye for conscientious workmanship.
There is no installment plan at Macy's. No credit—no discount. That is how we are able to give values such as are impossible elsewhere. Fourth Floor.
MAHOGANY FOR THE PARLOR
Two Hundred New Designs
Give the broadest possible scope for personal selection. The suites of three and five pieces priced below are of mahogany or mahogany-finished frames, ready to be upholstered in your choice of tapestry, velour, panne or satin damask.
Our Midsummer Sale also includes sumptuous Reception and Drawing Room Suites in hand-carved mahogany after the Colonial period; hand-painted gilt after the brothers Adam; inlaid mahogany Sheraton Suites, gracefully simple; Circassian Walnut Rococo Suites; dainty gilt Empire Suites; massive gilt Suites, upholstered with embossed velvet, after the extravagant styles prevalent in the era of Louis XVI.
3-PIECE SUITS—Regular $20.89 to $241.00. Midsummer sale prices from ..... $17.34 to $199.00
5-PIECE SUITS—Regular $33.67 to $264.00. Midsummer sale prices from ..... $28.24 to $221.00
OUR RESTAURANT—The LARGEST AND COOLEST IN NEW YORK CITY
Supplement the Pleasures of Buying at Macy's—
ENJOY A MACY LUNCH or BREAKFAST
Step into the elevator—step out into the airy, spacious Fountain Room.
Or take your seat in the Loggia, which runs the entire eastern length of the restaurant floor.
Everything that contributes to gastronomic comfort:
Home-made Bread—Tasty and Appetizing Dishes—Pleasant Atmosphere—Low Prices.
And for men who smoke—the cosiest, comfortabliest Cafe in which the post-prandial cigar may be enjoyed under ideal digestive conditions.
N. B.—We save you money on good cigars—as on everything else.
BREAKFASTS—29c, 34c, 39c, 44c, 59c.
LUNCHEONS table d'hote—34c & 44c, or a la carte—prices 10c.
WEEK-ENDERS' LAST-MINUTE WANTS

? Before You Pack Your Bag or Suit Case—Look Through This List ?
TENNIS RACQUETS, from a child's racquet at 74c to a Wright & Ditson's "Pim." (Fifth Floor) $7.89
READY-TO-TAKE FISHING OUTFITS, including everything from rod to fly, special $1.98
COLLAPSIBLE DRINKING CUPS, paper cups, twelve for 5c
All varieties, up to the case of three, sterling silver in handsome pigskin case $11.89
MOTORING GOGGLES, of which we have every variety imaginable, both imported and domestic (Fourth Floor) ..... 44c to $3.49
SMOKED GLASSES, with nose piece or temple bows (First Balcony) ..... 21c to 98c
AIR PILLOWS OF RUBBERIZED SATIN FOR THE BACK, fit compactly into pouch when not in use (First Floor) ..... $2.38 and $3.06
CIRCULAR AIR PILLOWS FOR THE SEAT, of fine rubber (First Floor) ..... $1.59 to $1.92
TRAVELLER'S REST SHOES, of soft kid, case to match (Second Floor) $2.97
TRAVELLING WATCH, perfect timepiece; nickel at $1.49
Gunmetal ..... $4.96 to $24.89
FLOR DE MENDEL CIGARS, EMPERORS, box of 25 (Fifth Floor) $2.49
BATHING SUITS FOR MEN, two-piece model, of all-over wool worsted $1.98
French-Knit two-piece suits, all wool worsted (Fifth Floor) $2.97
MEN'S FLANNEL TROUSERS, gray striped (Fifth Floor) $3.75
YOUNG MEN'S ALL-WOOL SUITS, sizes 30 to 36, special (Fifth Floor) $9.75
MEN'S RAINCOATS, single-texture tan-colored repp; thoroughly waterproof (Fifth Floor) $5.50
BLANK CHECK BOOKS 21c
HARD RUBBER FOUNTAIN PEN 35c
POPULAR NOVELS (Main Floor) ..... 98c to $1.24
"HOPJES," a coffee flavored candy, imported from Holland exclusively by us, pound (Basement) 99c
TUXEDO VEILING, in black, white and colors, (First Floor) yard 10c
FANS, of sandlewood, chiffon, lace, etc. (First Floor) ..... 5c to $47.50
WASHABLE LINGERIE RIBBON, in white, pink and blue; ten-yard roll (First Floor) ..... 27c to $1.49
VENTILATED BATHING CORSETS, non-rusting (Second Floor) $1.29
RAINCOATS FOR MISSES; "Slip-on" models, rubber; cotton-lined (Second Floor) $3.96
BLAZER COATS, narrow or wide stripes of color combinations, including college colors (Second Floor) $4.98
WHITE FELT SEMI-DRESS HATS AND VELOUR HATS in serviceable colors (First Balcony) $3.69, $4.96, $6.89
MAN-TAILORED SHIRTWAISTS, in madras and linen (Second Floor) ..... $1.79 to $3.79
COAT SWEATERS, in white, colors and heather mixtures; newest models (Second Floor) ..... $3.74 to $17.74
LINGERIE DRESSES (Second Floor), effectively embroidered and trimmed with lace; all sizes $7.74
LIGHTWEIGHT POCKET RUBBERS, with pouch (Second Floor) 74c
PURPLE LEATHER HAND BAGS, in several of the newest shapes ..... $4.59 to $26.49
PURPLE LEATHER FITTED MOTORING BAGS (First Floor) ..... $24.69 to $31.50
"DENTIFRICIA TOOTH-POWDER" with Prophylactum. Extra size can 24c
MACY'S "NUMBERTWO" TOOTH BRUSHES 24c
"CHERIE" TALCUM POWDER 19c
"CHERIE" TOILET WATER 49c
"CHERIE" COMPLEXION POWDER 41c
COMPLEXION TOILET SOAP (First Floor) 12c

Boston Garter

Velvet Grip

The PAD Boston Garter is neat, rich in material, and full of live snappy rubber. Shaped to fit. No metal rubs your leg. The clasp with the rubber button holds securely. Ask for the PAD Boston Garter. You can get it everywhere.



ADVERTISEMENT.

By means of lectures on religious, educational, and sociological subjects, the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, New York, strives for the amelioration of the condition of immigrants. Many thousands brought under the influence of the Alliance have become good American citizens. The Educational Alliance is the largest Jewish institution of its kind in the world. Six thousand persons attend it daily, and its activities cover every phase of instruction. There are preparatory schools for immigrant children, evening schools in English for immigrants, schools of domestic art, telegraphy classes, lectures on literature and moral topics, and there is a legal aid bureau, a provident fund, and religious services on days of rest and holy days. This year the Alliance and the Young Men's Hebrew Association maintain a joint camp for young men at Cold Spring on the Hudson, and there is a camp for young women at Oceanic. Considerable funds are needed to carry on successfully the many aims of the Alliance. Annual payments: Members $10; patrons, $25; associate donors, $50; donors, $100. One payment: Founders, $1,000; life patrons, $500, and life members, $250. Checks may be made out to William Salomon, Treasurer, 25 Broad Street.

ISIDOR STRAUS, President.

VACATION HINTS

Vacations, little trips to the country, and out-door life require little extras that tend to make them pleasant and enjoyable.

Tennis Rackets.....$1.49 to $8
Fishing Outfits.....$2.49 to $15
Thermos Bottles.....$1 to $6
Kodaks and Brownies..$1 to $150
Safety Razors.....$1 to $14.50
Outing Hats.....49c to 85c
Electric Pocket Lamps..35c to $3

BEFORE LEAVING TOWN drop in at either of our stores and see if you have everything you need to make your trip a pleasant one.

Davega's
SPORTING GOODS STORES
405 Broadway, Below Canal St.
126 University Pl., Bet. 13 & 14 Sts.

Keep out disease by daily rinsing your mouth with Vernas Lotion.

A Solution of one part Vernas Lotion and two hundred parts water prevents development of diphtheria bacilli. Slightly stronger solution destroys typhoid bacillus. Conceded to be the most Scientific and efficient of all mouth washes. Invaluable for sore throats and irritations of mouth.

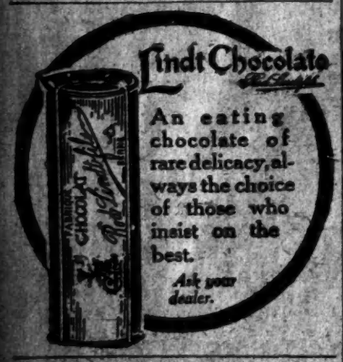
Free Trial Bottle for your dealer's name.

At your Druggists 15c 50c $1.00

Vernas Lotion

VERNAS CHEMICAL COMPANY, 240 W. 34th St., N. Y.

11



Daniell's.

SALE OF

Merino Underwear

Women's plain and fancy ribbed Vests, low neck and no sleeves, regular 35c. quality, for Friday only, each.....25
Three for.....68

Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

All coffee ills yield to well-made

Postum

Be sure it's well boiled.

TOGO BACK TO-DAY; BUSY WEEK AHEAD

Will Go to a Theatre To-night After Resting All Day in the Knickerbocker.

TO WEST POINT TO-MORROW

Dinners and Luncheons, Sightseeing Including the Navy Yard, Are Planned —To Boston Thursday.

Admiral Count Heihachiro Togo, the Japanese hero, who arrived here late last Friday night and went the next day to Washington, where he was dined by President Taft, the Japanese Ambassador, and Cabinet officials, will return this afternoon to remain here or hereabout for the next five days. The Admiral will end his Philadelphia visit this afternoon and will start for this city at 4 P. M., over the Pennsylvania Railroad. No function is scheduled in his honor for to-night and on his arrival he will go to the Hotel Knickerbocker where he will dine with Assistant Secretary of State Hale, Capt. Potts, U. S. N., Commander Tanaguchi, his personal aid, Lieut. Arthur B. Cook, U. S. N., who has been detached to act as his escort during his tour of this country, and others of his party.

It is probable that the Admiral and his party will attend the theatre to-night, but which one remains to be seen. The Admiral does not like to have a fuss made over him, and is it quite likely that he has requested that the name of the playhouse be kept a secret until the last minute.

To-morrow morning bright and early the U. S. Yacht Mayflower will steam to a pier in the Hudson River, where Admiral Togo will be taken on board for a trip up to West Point, where he will be received with all the military honors to which his rank is entitled. He will be a guest at luncheon of Mayor Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Superintendent of the Academy. He will review the Cadet Corps, inspect the academy, see the cadets at work and probably take a short automobile ride through the hills surrounding the Point. Returning in the afternoon he will make a leisurely trip down the Hudson, dining on the Mayflower.

On Sunday the Admiral will go sightseeing in this city, and at night he will be host at a dinner to those who are attending him while he is the guest of the Nation. Monday the Admiral will be a guest of the Japan Society of New York at luncheon, and after that will make another sightseeing tour of the city. He may go to Coney Island Monday night and if he does will miss none of the sights.

On Tuesday Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze, U. S. N., Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, will entertain the Admiral at luncheon, after which he will inspect the yard. A better time for his visit could not have been found for he will have an opportunity of inspecting the newest American battleships. He will see the great dreadnought Florida, which is practically completed, the dreadnought North Dakota, which is in the yard having her turbines cleaned, and the Connecticut, flagship of the Atlantic Fleet. The Admiral was entertained aboard the Connecticut by the late Admiral Sperry when the Atlantic Fleet visited Japan on the cruise around the world. Tuesday night Admiral Togo will attend a dinner in his honor by the Japanese Resident in New York.

On Wednesday army officers stationed in and near New York will meet Admiral Togo, who will be Gen. Grant's guest. After luncheon on Governors Island, he will receive the officers and their families. After the reception he will start for Boston, where he will remain over Thursday. Friday he will visit Harvard University. And on Saturday will see Niagara Falls. Saturday night he will cross to Canada on his way home.

TOGO SEES NEW SHIPS.

Much Impressed by War Craft Building in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—Admiral Count Togo to-day inspected the battleships Utah and Arkansas, which are being built for our navy by the New York Shipbuilding Company on the Delaware River. In the slip next to the American ships he saw the Morena, the large battleship which is being built for the Argentine Government. She has a displacement of 28,000 tons, and is the largest man-of-war yet undertaken.

The ships made a deep impression upon the Japanese Admiral, and he looked enviously at the young naval officers at his side, whose future on the sea is yet before them.

A formal call on Mayor Reyburn at City Hall, which was returned half an hour later by the Mayor, began a day of activity for Admiral Togo. He inspected the Philadelphia Navy Yard and saw the battleship Minnesota in dry dock and the Kearsarge a few yards away. He was entertained at luncheon by Capt. A. W. Grant, Commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. All the naval officers stationed here were present. After an exchange of toasts to the Emperor of Japan and the President of the United States, the Marine Band played strains from the Japanese National anthem and "The Star-Spangled Banner." The party then sailed up the Delaware to the ship yards, where a salute of nineteen guns were fired. The Japanese Admiral for the first time since his tour began spoke of the oppressive heat.

On the trip up the Delaware River Admiral Togo talked with the naval officers in the party about the Japanese who have been educated at Annapolis. The Admiral said that almost all these officers had won distinction in Japan.

A change in the itinerary of Admiral Togo will enable him to see the fleet now manoeuvring off Provincetown, Mass. When his party arrives in Boston Thursday, Aug. 17, the Admiral will call upon the Mayor. He will then proceed on a torpedo boat destroyer to Provincetown, where he will visit the fleet. After being entertained at luncheon on board the battleship Connecticut, the flagship of the squadron, the party will return to Boston, and on Friday will visit the Navy Yard.

WITH HATPIN CHASES THIEF.

Man Mrs. Rathner Found in Her Room Runs Into Arms of the Police.

Mrs. Nettie Rathner returned after 3 o'clock yesterday to her home at 977 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, after a shopping trip, and found a man in her bedroom, rummaging through the bureau. She hid behind the door, with a long hatpin in her hand.

The intruder started instantly for the door, with Mrs. Rathner after him, brandishing the hatpin and calling on him to stop. The fugitive ran into the arms of Policeman Kemp and Detective Hammond. He said he was Frank Adams of 108 Bergen Street.

GOMPERS AT MAIL HEARING.

If Rates Are Raised Many Trades Union Papers Must Stop, He Declares.

Samuel Gompers headed yesterday a delegation of men interested in labor publications who appeared before the Congressional commission on second-class mail matter to protest against the raise in the rates. He argued also that periodicals distributed only among members by an organization should be considered as having a bona fide paid-up subscription list.

Mr. Gompers declared that labor periodicals are entirely educational in character, designed solely for the uplift of their readers. He was certain that the present second-class rates are self-sustaining, and contended that if they were increased some trades union publications must be discontinued, which, he said, would be a National loss.

Matthew Woll, Chairman of the Press Conference of the American Federation of Labor, followed Mr. Gompers in the same strain, and called the attention of the commission to the Dodge bill, now before Congress, which will give any fraternal organization with a genuine membership of 1,000 the same mail privileges for its publications as magazines.

In the afternoon Mr. Gompers and Third Assistant Postmaster General Britt had something of a debate on postal ethics. Mr. Britt wished to make it plain that the Post Office Department recognized the ethical value of the trades union journals. It had tried to give them every postal advantage, but had at the same time forbidden them the privilege of publishing advertising matter, as that, in the department's opinion, is a matter of profit.

"But why did not Congress admit this in its enactments?" asked Mr. Gompers.

Because neither Congress nor the department wished to give any publication, fraternal or educational, anything like special privileges."

Mr. Gompers replied that the fraternal organizations were not looking for privileges, but did wish to be on an equality with other publications.

An array of scientists representing many societies which issue "Transactions" or "Proceedings" asked that educational publications, even if they contain advertisements, be admitted to second-class rates.

Prof. George C. Kirchwey of Columbia Law School pointed out that scientific publications disseminated scientific facts of great value, but none were published for profit. In many cases members live so far from the meetings that they can never attend, but keep up their memberships solely to receive the publications.

Herbert Noble, counsel for the magazine publishers, questioned Mr. Britt on the relative value of magazine and newspaper advertising, to show that magazine advertising was more effective in promoting trade. Mr. Britt, however, believed that newspaper advertising was more effective. He was certain that a classified advertisement in a newspaper brought just as many replies as a display in a magazine.

FOR NEW SUBWAY SCHEDULE.

Few Express Stops Downtown Is Feature of One Suggested Plan.

One of the first suggestions sent to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company in answer to the invitation for suggestions for improvement in the service contemplates an entire reorganization of the rush hour express service. At present when travel is heavy the expresses run on about a minute and a half headway with the Broadway and the Bronx trains alternating. It is now suggested that every hour during the crowded period five trains be run as locals from Brooklyn Bridge to Fourteenth Street and thence as express straight through without a stop to Ninety-sixth Street.

Five other trains should also run as locals as far as Fourteenth Street and then should stop only at Seventy-second Street, and 110th Street on the Bronx line and go on to Bronx Park. The regular Broadway expresses should make no stops at Fourteenth or Seventy-second Streets and the Bronx expresses should cut out Grand Central and Ninety-sixth Street.

It is also proposed that all Broadway locals run to 145th Street and that southbound, all Broadway trains should enter Ninety-sixth Street station on the local rails and all Bronx and Lenox Avenue trains on the express rails. The addition of two more tracks at Ninety-sixth Street, which were authorised two years ago it is suggested should now be made, and it is urged that more local trains be run.

The reason advanced for this radical disturbance of the present express schedule is that a frequent cause of delay is the transfer of passengers from one train to another.

NEVER SAW DUNNS QUARREL.

Witness in Wife Suit Denies Also Seeing a Sugar Bowl Thrown.

The suit for the alienation of the affections of James T. Dunn, who died a few days ago in Atlantic City, brought by Sarah Stella Dunn against Lizzie Hastings Holme, wife of ex-Justice Leicester Holme, will probably be put on the calendar early in the Fall. Interrogatories put to witnesses in San Francisco were returned to County Clerk Schneider yesterday.

Frederick J. Williams, a real estate broker in San Francisco, testified that he knew Mr. and Mrs. Dunn, who conducted the Savoy Hotel in San Francisco, but he never saw them quarreling, and didn't know anything about the reported throwing of a sugar bowl.

Hiram Burt Cook said that Mrs. Dunn had been pointed out to him in Golden Gate Park as the wife of Emil L. Rosenbaum, but he believed Rosenbaum committed suicide before her marriage to Dunn.

Cook testified also that he knew Mrs. Holme before the marriage of Dunn, as she frequently came to his roadhouse outside of San Francisco. He added:

"I have not seen her at my roadhouse in company with James T. Dunn since 1900."

HORSE DASHES OVER BRIDGE

Several Persons Knocked Down and Skull of One May Be Fractured.

A horse attached to a peddler's wagon, and driven by William Reiss of 633 East Fifth Street, Brooklyn, took fright at an automobile on the Williamsburg Bridge yesterday afternoon, and dashe dalong the drive toward Manhattan. Reiss lost control of the animal, and he and his helper, Hyman Scheis of 151 Rivington Street, Manhattan, clung to the wagon to keep from being tumbled out.

The runaway gate at the end of the drive was slammed shut by several policemen, but they couldn't latch it. The horse crashed into it, throwing the men out of the rig and snapping the traces. The animal got past the gate and ran to Clinton Street, where it turned north. There were crowds in the streets, and several persons were knocked down. Samuel Blecker of 146 Boerum Street was struck at the corner of Rivington Street, and had a rib broken. Then a policeman caught the horse.

Reiss was knocked unconscious, and Scheis had a leg broken. Dr. Bamford treated the three men, and took Reiss to Gouverneur Hospital, saying that he might have a fractured skull.

The Provident Loan Society OF NEW YORK

Loans from $1 to $1000 upon pledge of personal property.

INTEREST RATES

One per cent. (1%) per month or fraction thereof.

One-half per cent. (½%) charged upon loans repaid within two weeks from date of making.

OFFICES

MANHATTAN

Fourth Avenue cor. 25th Street
Eldridge Street cor. Rivington Street
Seventh Ave. bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
125th Street cor. Park Avenue
Grand Street cor. Clinton Street

BROOKLYN

Graham Avenue cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Avenue cor. Rockaway Ave.

BRONX OFFICE, 148th St. & Courtlandt Av., NOW OPEN

SKIPPER'S SEA YARN LANDS HIM IN JAIL

Started in Motor Boat for Florida, Reported Her Lost, Then Offered to Raise Her.

INSURANCE MONEY PAID

Detective Work, It Is Alleged, Shows That the "Majorie" Became, Under Bright, New Paint, the "Helen."

Letters from John P. Johnson, once a sea Captain, to a marine insurance company and to the owner of a forty-foot gasoline motor boat, in which he put out to sea with a single companion, Jacob Sunsten, were the featured evidence in a case in the Tombs Court yesterday, in which the Columbia Marine Insurance Company charged Johnson and Sundsten with making false representations as to the loss of the motor boat at sea.

The insurance company charged that the "sunken" and "abandoned" vessel never actually went down, but, with a gayer coat of paint from stem to stern and a fresh and alien name upon her bow, is now safe and sound on the ways of a Southern ship yard, with a lien of $400 against her for wages and materials used in the repainting and renaming operations.

What explanation the two arrested mariners have to offer for their part in the transaction, by which $2,500 in insurance was collected upon the supposedly lost motor boat, was not brought out in the court hearing, as Magistrate Corrigan got no further with the taking of evidence than to examine two letters, written in a manner to suggest the salt-sea savor, and the dramatic realism of a Defoe landing another Cruso on a bleak and forbidding shore.

The first letter, telling in thrilling words of a shipwreck off the lonely Frying Pan Light, taken in connection with the charge that the supposedly lost "Majorie" is now the fine seaworthy "Helen," caused Magistrate Corrigan to hold both defendants in the sum of $2,000 for further examination on Aug. 17. In default of bail, quarters were given the seafaring men in the Tombs.

The processes of detective work by which the facts about the "Majorie" are alleged to have been developed resemble as closely the Nick Carter style of narrative as the tale of the shipwreck is faithful to the example set by Defoe.

Pages That Read Like Sea Fiction.

Here is the picture of the imaginary wreck, at an imaginary point of the compass, as Johnson drew it in terms persuasive enough to bring an immediate cash payment of $2,500 from the insurance company:

"Off Frying Pan Light the motor became cranky, stopped repeatedly, and at last went back on us altogether. We set sails and hove to, while we repacked manifold. We drifted far out to sea. After days of hard labor we got the motor started and set off for Charleston, but had not proceeded far when we noticed a stream of water running in from astern.

"We worked the engine-pumps and the hand pumps, relieving each other during the day. The pumps could not empty the boat fast enough, and gradually she filled. We stayed on her, bailing as fast as we could with five-gallon gasoline cans, but at last saw that we could not keep her afloat.

"Then, in the heavy wind and seas, we got into the dinghy, and must have rowed eight or nine hours in the darkness and cold. The seas rolled over our bow and drenched us to the skin. We had not placed any food in the rowboat, and were almost starved when we reached land.

"The only thing that kept us alive was the hard rowing. Part of the time we had the wind and the tide against us, and it was all we could do to make any headway with our little skiff.

"Toward daybreak we reached land and pulled ashore in a swamp somewhere near Myrtle Beach. It was too cold to dry out our frozen garments; so we kept ourselves warm by running through the frozen swamp until we reached the main road. We walked for about ten miles, until we reached a small railroad, which we took to Conway. We got there, and then to Wilmington."

The letter, which was a report to Dr. P. H. Pinches of 1,181 Broadway, the boat's owner, was written from Wilmington on Nov. 7, 1910. It rehearsed the conditions under which the two men were hired to take the boat to Florida, to rent her out for the excursion trade, since her owner was going West this Summer and would not need her. In concluding, it presented the following plea for the unfortunate victims of the shipwreck:

"Now, I know you will most likely blame us for losing your boat, but if you knew the pains we took to keep same afloat you would pity instead of condemning us. I lost personal tools which cost $75, and clothing and things.

"We have worked on that boat for a month and a half, first to get her in good shape, which she was when we left, and we left good jobs in New York, which we may not be able to replace. Our wives are left in Brooklyn waiting for us to make good in Florida, and now we are further set back than when we started. We expect you to feel sore at us, but it is no fault of ours. You may lose a lot, but we may lose more.

"We trust you will kindly let us have the fare to New York. Trusting you will take it as the good sport you are, we remain,

JOHN P. JOHNSON,
"JACOB SUNDSTEN."

The story of the search for the "Marjorie" and her final discovery in good condition, as told in the insurance company's complaint, is one of suspicions growing out of a second letter received from Johnson early this Spring. Before writing it Johnson came to New York, made affidavit as to the facts set forth in his original report to the boat's owner, and succeeded in having the insurance money paid over.

Then came the indicting of the missive which landed him in jail. This missive was written, it is alleged, direct to the insurance company. It set forth that Johnson knew exactly where the good craft had gone down, that he could locate her with very little effort, and could raise her with very little cost. In the letter Johnson proposed to the insurance company that it join him in a very attractive business proposition—a proposition, in fact, whereby he was to produce the motor boat and turn it over to the company in New York Harbor for the sum of $1,000. The company could then sell it, he urged, to good advantage.

So far as Johnson knew, until yesterday the offer was as acceptable to the insurance company as he had hoped it would be.

Johnson's disillusionment upon this score came yesterday morning when he called at the company's office in Wall Street to sign a contract and receive the money. Instead of finding the affair in the condition that he expected, he walked into the arms of three Central Office detectives, who slipped handcuffs on his wrists as a preliminary to talking maritime matters over.

In Johnson's pockets, when they searched him, they found the address of the other man in the case, which had been unknown to the police and insurance company alike. The address was 243 West Ninety-eighth Street, where detectives who went to see Sundsten found him engaged in the basement, fulfilling the duties of a Superintendent.

"Were you ever assistant to the skipper of a boat that foundered off the Frying Pan shoals?" the detectives asked. As he hesitated about replying, Sundsten was taken to the Tombs to join Johnson.

The inquiry conducted between the receipt of Johnson's offer to produce the vessel and the decision to cause his arrest was carried on under the direction of Capt. H. A. Bagger, the insurance company's chief investigator.

The investigation developed the fact that the insurance on the motor boat was not taken out until after the decision was made, last September, to send her to Florida by the inside route. Dr. Pinches, who applied for the insurance, did so through a broker named R. D. Lawrence. After the insurance money was paid there were no further business transactions between Dr. Pinches and Johnson. The latter, however, became involved in a shipping transaction and went to jail, obtaining his release just two weeks prior to opening negotiations looking to the production of the Majorie.

Capt. Bagger paid a visit to the North Carolina coast cities, while General Manager A. Perry Post of the insurance company encouraged Johnsen in his plan of restoration. Capt. Bagger looked into several out of the way coves without finding any craft suggesting the lines of the Marjorie. After searching for a week he visited Goose Creek, N. C., where he found the Helen, which seemed to him to be a satisfactory replica, if not the original, of the Marjorie. From folks in the neighborhood he learned that a strange motor boat had been seen in an unfrequented inlet near Goose Creek last Winter, and shortly after her disappearance from the inlet in March the Helen had appeared at Goose Creek. A "Capt. Moran" was in charge, and he wanted her painted and overhauled. The description furnished of "Capt. Moran" was similar to the description of Johnson. He arranged for the work to be done at the Goose Creek shipyard, and then went north. That was the last the people at the shipyard heard of him, although they have completed their work and are looking for the payment of their bill, amounting to $400.

When an effort was made by a TIMES reporter last night to find Dr. Pinches it was learned at his former office, 1,181 Broadway, that he had moved from New York and had opened an office in an up-State city.

MILLION WAS REALLY ZERO.

Assets of Middlekauf's Company Would Not Pay Investigation Costs.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 10.—It was shown in a report made to-day by the investigating committee of the stock and bond holders in the National Mining and Leasing Company, which was organized four years ago by the late Ellsworth D. Middlekauf of this city, that the company, which was supposed to own mining lands worth several million dollars, in reality did not possess enough property to pay the legal expenses of an investigation of the company's affairs. A large number of people in Plainfield and this vicinity lost thousands of dollars in the concern, with no redress whatsoever.

Middlekauf was a man of moderate means when he organized the company, together with his wife and three other men. His plans materialized, and he sold the treasury stock for $1 a share, par value, at a commission of 40 per cent. He became suddenly rich, and purchased a handsome residence on Rockview Avenue, owning three automobiles, which he was accustomed to drive in a reckless manner. It was in one of these machines that he met his death last Spring near Chester, N. J., while driving, it is alleged, in an intoxicated condition, in the company of Miss Elsie Walpole of Scotch Plains. When the car turned over in a ditch and caught fire they were both burned to a crisp.

ADOPTED SON SHOT AS REBEL

Col. J. M. Foster Files Claim at Washington Against Mexican Government.

Col. John M. Foster, President of the Foster Engineering Company of Newark, has filed a claim against the Mexican Government, through the State Department at Washington, for the death of his adopted son, Dr. Arthur L. Foster, who was killed by Mexican soldiers at Alamo, Mexico, last June.

The information received by Col. Foster was to the effect that Dr. Foster was shot down as a rebel while dressing the wounds of insurgents at Alamo. An investigation made by the United States Consular Service is said to have confirmed this statement.

Dr. Foster was graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia ten years ago. He practiced there for a time and was married there. He went West with his family about five years ago, and settled in Los Angeles.

ENJOINS ALLENHURST CASINO

Court Orders Public Admitted on Payment of Reasonable Fees.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 10.—John H. Winans, one of the principal stockholders of the Curlew Hotel at Allenhurst, has won his fight to keep the members of the "Four Hundred" at that resort from maintaining exclusive privileges in the Casino and bathing grounds attached.

Vice Chancellor Walker to-day granted a temporary injunction restraining the Allenhurst Club from prohibiting the public from using the ground floor of the Casino, which he ran extension of the boardwalk. He also ruled that the club should be permitted to charge an admission fee to the second floor, where dances are held. The public must not be excluded from the tennis courts and swimming pool, provided they pay a reasonable fee.

Girl Tries Parachute Drop; Likes It.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 10.—Miss Adelaide Schwiker of Philadelphia, who is spending the Summer with her parents in a cottage in Chelsea, went up in a balloon with Chubby Cook this afternoon and dropped in a parachute when she was about 500 feet in the air. The young woman landed safely on the lawn of the Hotel Shelburne, and while she was just a little bit frightened at first, soon recovered her composure, said she liked it, and would try it again. Cook dropped from 2,000 feet and landed in the ocean. He was picked up by a boat.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

cleanses, preserves and beautifies the teeth and imparts purity and fragrance to the breath. Mothers should teach the little ones its daily use.

C. D. LAY NAMED PARK ARCHITECT

He Was Mayor's Choice to Succeed Samuel Parsons, Jr., Who Was Forced Out.

DID NOT CONSULT STOVER

Chosen at Conference When President of Board Was Absent—Choice Approved at Board Meeting.

Charles Downing Lay, Secretary of the American Society of Landscape Architects, was elected landscape architect of the Park Department at yesterday's meeting of the Park Board. He succeeds Samuel Parsons, Jr., who was dismissed by the board last May.

Mr. Lay was nominated by Commissioner Eliot of Queens after the members had failed to elect Julius Burgevin, Superintendent of Parks in the Bronx. Mr. Burgevin had been nominated by Commissioner Higgins and received only two votes. Following this Mr. Lay's election was made unanimous.

In nominating Mr. Lay Commissioner Eliot said he had received the indorsement of Mayor Gaynor. It was learned then that the members of the board had met several of the candidates last Monday night and three names were selected. These were mentioned to Mayor Gaynor on Tuesday. At this conference in the City Hall the name of George Burnap, landscape architect in charge of buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, came up. The Mayor, however, thought it best to name a New York man. The choice then lay between Mr. Burgevin and Mr. Lay. The Mayor then declared his preference in favor of Mr. Lay, but as a matter of form Mr. Burgevin's name was brought up to be voted upon at yesterday's meeting. The Mayor stated that he was satisfied with the work that Mr. Burgevin was doing as Superintendent of Parks in the Bronx. He even characterized Mr. Burgevin's work in this particular as excellent.

It developed yesterday that President Stover was not present at this conference in the Mayor's office. When it was agreed that Mr. Lay was to receive the place Commissioner Eliot was told by the Mayor to inform Mr. Stover that the new landscape architect must give all his attention to the Manhattan parks, for the present at least, as they needed immediate attention. Mr. Lay will take charge of his new office, which pays $4,000 a year, at once. It is said that he accepted it at considerable financial sacrifice to himself.

Mr. Lay was born in Newburg, N. Y., in 1877, and after being educated at J. H. Moss's private school in New York City he entered Columbia University, taking a course in architecture in the class of 1900. After three years at Columbia he entered Harvard University, where he studied landscape architecture under Prof. Frederick Law Olmstead, graduating with a degree of Bachelor of Science in 1902.

He then entered the office of D. W. Langton, architect, where he spent two years, after which he started in business for himself.

Praises Police Who Caught Geidel.

Police Commissioner Waldo awarded yesterday commendations to three police officials connected with the arrest of Paul Geidel, who murdered William H. Jackson in the Hotel Iroquois on July 27. The commendations, which give the possessor one point in civil service examinations, were issued in the form of a general order. The men commended were Acting Capt. Arthur B. Gloster, Lieut. Dominick Riley, and Sergeant William H. Van Twistern.

Some one rather cleverly defined a university as a log with himself on one end of it and Dr. Holmes on the other.

In the same way, a successful agricultural paper may be defined as a log with a competent editor on one end and a prosperous farmer on the other. It is the intimate and close relation between the man who edits Farm and Fireside and the farmer who reads it that makes advertising in it so effective.

Farm and Fireside is an authority to the farmer who reads it. This authority extends to the advertising. It not only places the advertising where the farmer can see it, but it places it there with a certain endorsement. If you knew the facts about the influence of Farm and Fireside with the half a million prosperous farmers who read it, your list would contain a generous allowance of insertions in

FARM and FIRESIDE
THE NATIONAL FARM PAPER
New York Springfield, Ohio Chicago

J. Ehrlich & Sons

WHAT CAUSES EYES TO ACHE?

You may lay it to poor light or close work, but it's most likely you are straining your eyes.

If you want to know, have them examined by Our Registered Physicians, Oculists of Long Experience.

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Holeproof Hosiery

For Men, Women and Children

To-day, in mid-summer, with a cold plunge, or a trip to the mountains uppermost in your mind, you can buy at one of the five Brill stores Holeproof Hosiery, guaranteed to wear right through the winter until Lincoln's Birthday (February 12th). We will replace with new ones free any that do not wear until then.

For Men, six pairs, $1.50; Mercerized, $2; Silk Lustre, $3
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Men's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs guaranteed for 3 months, $2
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J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Continue to close out—

Women's Silk and Cloth Suits at $20 to $40 *Formerly $45 to $135*

Motoring and Utility Coats at $25 *Formerly to $75*

1912 Pierce-Arrow Cars

SOME of the new models are here. Others are coming. Everyone who wishes to buy a 1912 Pierce-Arrow Car should inspect these new models as soon as possible and select his car.

Every Pierce-Arrow Car is finished to the order of some purchaser. You have the privilege of choosing your own color scheme and your own upholstery.

Quite a number of the 1912 cars are already sold. Our urging you to see the new cars as soon as possible is prompted by a sincere desire that you may not be disappointed.

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New Jersey Agents

JIM VAUGHN, BATTED HARD IN SPOTS, WINS

Yankees' Unsteady Pitcher Plucks a Victory from Tigers, Whose Playing Is Erratic.

THE SCORE.

New York	0	0	3	0	4	1	3	1	—12
Detroit	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0—5

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Walter, rf	4	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Hemphill, cf	3	2	1	2	0	1	0	0
Chase, 1b	4	2	2	3	0	10	2	2
Cree, lf	5	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Knight, ss	4	1	1	1	0	1	5	0
Hartzell, 3b	3	2	1	2	0	1	2	0
Gardner, 2b	5	1	1	0	0	1	3	0
Sweeney, c	4	2	3	1	1	6	0	1
Vaughn, p	4	2	2	1	1	2	1	0
Total	33	12	13	7	3	27	14	3

DETROIT.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Jones, 1f	5	1	1	4	0	1	1	0
Bush, ss	4	2	2	1	0	0	1	0
Cobb, cf	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Shaller, of	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Delehanty	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crawford, rf	5	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Drake, 1b	4	0	0	0	0	6	1	2
O'Leary, 2b	4	1	1	0	0	2	2	1
Bauman, 3b	4	0	1	0	1	1	2	0
Stanage, c	4	0	1	0	0	8	2	1
Willett, p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Summers, p	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	38	5	11	1	4	24	8	5

*Batted for Shaller in the ninth inning.

Two-base hits—Chase, Knight, Bush, Cobb, Stanage. Three-base hits—Walter, Chase, Sweeney, Bauman. Home run—Bush. Sacrifice hits—Walter, Sweeney. Sacrifice flies—Knight, Chase. Stolen bases—Hemphill, Cobb. First base on errors—New York, 2; Detroit, 1. Left on bases—New York, 10; Detroit, 8. Double play—Gardner and Knight. Struck out—By Vaughn, 4; by Willett, 3. Bases on balls—Off Vaughn, 1; off Willett, 5; off Summers, 2. Hits—Off Willett, 8 in five innings, (at bat, 22;) off Summers, 7 in three innings, (at bat, 18.) Umpires—Messrs. Mullin and O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes.

Big Jim Vaughn pitched for the Yankees against Detroit on the Hill Top yesterday and lasted the whole game. That stamps Jim as a regular, honest-and-true pitcher. Some time ago he contracted the habit of being a two or three inning pitcher and a good many times he wasn't taken out to give way for a pinch hitter, either. He threatened to blow once or twice yesterday, but the fuse didn't quite reach the powder. While Vaughn was performing his miracle the Yankees were splashing hits hither and thither over the greensward. The score was 12 to 5.

The game was so loose that it rattled like a bunch of keys. Detroit played a fielding game that was far removed from smoothness. Drake at first base left his think-tank in the clubhouse and his work was depressing. Sometimes he remembered to cover first base and sometimes he just stood still and wished himself over to the bag. Stanage, who has been catching well in this series, had a bad day. Cobb couldn't do much against Vaughn. He got one smashing double but became discouraged as the Yank runs began to heap up. In the seventh inning Cobb conceded victory to the Yankees and retired from the game.

For five innings the Yankees hit Willett hard, and they had acquired the habit so thoroughly that Summers was also rudely greeted by Yankee bats. Chase and Sweeney led in bombarding with three hits apiece. Sweeney's accomplishment was quite stunning. He had a perfect average for the day's work, his sojourn at the bat consisting of three hits, a base on balls and a sacrifice hit. You can't beat that much unless, mayhap, you cheat.

When the man yelled through the megaphone that Vaughn was going to pitch the second Hemphillly looked down near right field to see who was warming up to relieve him. It's fun to be each half among Chase's pitchers to relieve Big Jim and they draw lots to see who is the goat.

Brilliant was Vaughn's start. He fanned Jones. Don't be in a hurry now about applauding him 'cause Mr. Bush started the relief pitchers worrying by smashing a home run to deep right field. Walter fielding the projectile somewhat tardily. Tigers made it two in the second. Bauman lifted a high fly over Gardner's batch. Chase, for some unknown reason, ran miles off his own heath and tried to make the catch. The ball would have dropped smack into Gardner's hands if Chase hadn't butted in. He dropped it. Bauman got to second on an out and scored on Jones's hit.

The rending of Willett started in the third stanza. Hits by Sweeney and Vaughn, comical blundering by Drake and Willett at first, a sacrifice by Wolter, a pass to Hemphill, a sacrifice fly by Chase, and a single by Cree, all well shaken up, resulted in three runs.

Detroit threatened to break up Vaughn's game in the fifth inning, but he weathered the gale. Jones opened with a single, scored on Bush's double, and Cobb's double scored Bush. In the New York end of the same inning Willett was torn to shreds. New York batted all the way around, Hemphill making two trips. Hemphill singled and went to third on Chase's double.

Right then Bauman, an infielder Detroit has corraled from the New Bedford team, brought the crowd to its toes by making a hair-raising catch of Cree's line drive. That whaler clambered several feet into the azure to haul down the ball. Knight doubled, scoring Hemphill and Chase. Hartzell singled, Gardner laid a tap on the lawn, and the ball was fielded clumsily by Stanage, allowing Knight to score. Sweeney's walk filled the bases. Vaughn fanned and Wolter walked, forcing Hartzell in with a run. Hemphill, batting a second time in the inning, pumped one to Cobb for the third out.

Then the first one to face Summers, unpeeled a knuckle-ball to centre field for three bingles. Cree singled to short, but Chase stuck at third. He scored on Knight's sacrifice fly. Three errors, a sacrifice, hit by Vaughn, Wolter, and Chase added three more runs in the seventh inning, and Sweeney's three-bagger in the eighth drove Gardner home with the twelfth run. O'Leary's single and a double by Stanage gave Detroit a run in the eighth inning. They went to bat in the ninth inning, needing only seven runs to tie the Yanks.

It was the day of triumph for Jim Vaughn. He lasted the whole nine innings.

White Sox Win Erratic Game.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—In a poorly played game here, Chicago defeated Philadelphia in ten innings by 5 to 4. Walsh pitched good ball, but he was given wretched support. Livingston was spiked in the leg touching out Lord at the plate in the ninth inning and was forced to leave the game. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	PHILADELPHIA.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Fin're, rf	5	0	2	4	1	Lord, lf	6	2	2	2	0
Lord, 3b	4	0	3	0	1	Strunk, cf	3	1	0	4	0
Dh'han, cf	5	0	0	1	0	Oldring, rf	5	0	1	1	0
Dodie, cf	5	0	1	2	0	Baker, 3b	5	0	0	0	4
O'Neill, 2b	5	0	0	1	3	Murphy, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Col'm'n, 1b	5	1	2	9	1	McInnes, 1b	4	0	2	7	1
Morgan, ss	5	1	1	2	4	Barry, ss	4	0	0	1	1
Sullivan, c	3	0	0	3	1	Liv'stone, c	3	0	0	5	2
Payne, c	0	0	0	0	0	Thomas, c	0	0	0	0	0
Walsh, p	3	2	2	0	6	Morgan, p	3	0	0	0	3
*Dunn	1	0	0	0	0	Martin, p	0	0	0	0	0
						†Hartsel	1	0	0	0	0
						‡Lapp	1	0	1	0	0
						§Olding	0	0	0	0	0
						Bender	1	0	0	0	0
Total	41	5	11	30	17	Total	39	4	6	30	14

*Batted for Sullivan in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Livingston in the ninth inning.
‡Batted for Morgan in the ninth inning.
§Ran for Lapp in the ninth inning.

Batted for Martin in the tenth inning.

Errors—H. Lord, (5;) McConnell, Corjan, (4.) Baker, McInnes, Barry.

Chicago	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	—5
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	—4

Two-base hits—H. Lord, (2.) Lapp, J. Collins. Three-base hits—H. Lord, E. Lord. Sacrifice hits—Strunk, McInnes, Barry. Stolen bases—J. Collins, Pasero, Sullivan. Struck out—By Walsh, 5; by Morgan, 6; by Martin, 1. Double play—Sullivan and H. Lord. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 5. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 12. First base on balls—Off Walsh, 3; off Morgan, 1; hit by pitcher—By Morgan, (Walsh;) by Walsh, (Thomas.) Pitchers' record—Off Morgan, 10 hits and 3 runs in 9 innings; off Martin, 1 hit and 1 run in 1 inning; off Walsh, 4 hits and 4 times at bat in 1 inning. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Egan.

Senators Bat Hard and Win.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Washington defeated the Athletics today in the first game of the series, 9 to 5. Groom pitched good ball, but was given poor support, while the locals hit Lake hard in the seventh inning. Krichell's finger was damaged by a foul tip and he was replaced by Stephens. Score:

WASHINGTON.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	ST. LOUIS.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Milan, cf	4	1	0	1	0	Shotten, cf	5	1	1	3	0
Sch'fer, lf	5	0	2	1	0	Austin, ss	3	1	0	0	4
Elb'rf'd, 2b	4	2	2	1	5	Schw'r, 2b	4	0	1	2	2
Cun'h'm, 2b	1	0	0	1	0	Laporte, 2b	4	2	2	5	2
Gessler, rf	4	2	2	2	0	Hogan, rf	4	2	2	0	0
C. W'k'r, lf	5	1	4	1	0	Krichell, c	3	0	0	4	1
McBride, ss	5	2	1	1	5	Stephens, c	2	0	0	1	0
Conroy, 3b	4	0	1	0	0	Black, 1b	4	0	1	9	0
Street, c	3	0	0	7	1	Wallace, ss	4	0	1	1	4
Groom, p	3	0	1	0	4	Lake, p	3	0	0	0	2
						*Criss	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	9	15	27	15	Total	38	8	8	24	11

*Batted for Lake in ninth inning.

Errors—Gessler, C. Walker, McBride, (2.) Groom, Schweitzer, Stephens, Wallace.

Washington	1	1	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	—9
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	—8

Two-base hits—Schaefer, Schweitzer. Three-base hits—Laporte, Shotten. Home run—Hogan. Sacrifice hit—Groom. Stolen bases—Milan, McBride, Conroy, Street, Groom. Left on bases—Washington, 9; St. Louis, 6. Bases on balls—Off Groom, 4; off Lake, 3. First base on errors—Washington, 1; St. Louis, 4. Struck out—By Groom, 7; by Lake, 3. Time of game—Two hours and nineteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Parker.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia Defeats Pittsburgh, Latter's Errors Being Costly.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 10.—Pittsburgh today lost to Philadelphia in the ninth inning, the final score being 4 to 3. The visitors took the lead in the fourth inning, but in the seventh Pittsburgh tied the score. Clarke making a home run, chasing Byrne over the plate ahead of him. They apparently won the game in the eighth inning by scoring a run, but in the ninth Philadelphia scored twice and won. Leifield was taken off the rubber after pitching to two men in the ninth, being succeeded by Ferry. Miller made a fumble and Carey misjudged a fly, and these errors lost for the home team. Moore was retired to give Walsh a chance at bat, who made good, getting a hit and scoring. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	PITTSBURGH.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Knabe, 2b	3	1	0	4	2	Byrne, 2b	4	1	1	1	2
Paskert, cf	3	1	1	3	0	Clarke, lf	5	1	3	1	0
Lobert, 3b	4	0	0	1	2	Carey, cf	5	0	1	6	1
Luderus, 1b	5	0	2	10	0	Wagner, ss	4	0	0	1	1
Titus, rf	5	1	1	1	0	Miller, 2b	4	1	2	1	0
Beck, lf	3	0	0	0	0	McK'hie, 1b	3	0	0	7	2
Doolan, ss	4	0	1	3	4	Wilson, rf	2	0	1	2	0
Madden, c	4	0	2	4	1	Gibson, c	4	0	1	7	2
Moore, p	3	0	1	0	3	Leifield, p	2	0	0	1	3
*Walsh	1	1	1	0	0	Ferry, p	0	0	0	1	1
Chalmers, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	37	4	11	27	12	Total	33	3	9	27	11

*Batted for Moore in the ninth inning.

Errors—Miller, McKechnie, Luderus, Beck.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	—4
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	—3

Two-base hits—Luderus (2.) Three-base hits—Carey, Madden. Home run—Clarke. Sacrifice hit—McKechnie. Double plays—Leifield, Gibson, and McKechnie; Doolan and Luderus. First base on balls—Off Leifield, 4; off Moore, 1; off Ferry, 1; hit by pitcher—By Leifield, Lobert. Struck out—By Leifield, 3; by Ferry, 1; by Moore, 3; by Chalmers, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 9; Philadelphia, 9. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Hits—Off Leifield, 10 in 8½ innings; off Ferry, 1 in 2-3 inning; off Moore, 9 in 8 innings; off Chalmers, none in 1 innig. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Frary.

Cubs in First Place Again.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Chicago regained the lead in the pennant race today by defeating St. Louis 7 to 5 in a slow game, while Philadelphia won from Pittsburgh. Bunched hits by the locals, with the assistance of an error and Sallee's generosity, gave the Chicago team its runs. A double play started by Sheckard checked St. Louis's rally in the ninth. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	ST. LOUIS.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Sh'k'd, lf	2	2	1	1	1	H'grins, 2b	5	0	2	0	2
Schulte, rf	4	1	2	1	0	Ellis, lf	3	0	0	2	0
Tinker, ss	2	1	1	4	3	Bliss, c	3	1	1	4	3
Z'm'rm'n, 2b	4	0	2	2	5	K'tchy, 1b	5	0	3	9	0
Doyle, 3b	4	0	0	2	1	Evans, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Hofman, cf	2	1	0	1	0	Mowrey, 3b	3	1	1	2	1
Saier, 1b	3	0	1	12	1	Oakes, cf	3	1	1	1	1
Archer, c	4	0	0	6	3	Hauser, ss	4	1	1	2	3
Richter, p	0	0	0	0	0	Sallee, p	2	0	0	0	1
Curtis, p	1	0	0	0	1	W'dburn, p	1	0	0	0	0
Brown, p	2	0	0	0	1	L. L'mill'k, p	0	0	0	0	0
*McIntire	1	0	1	0	0	†Wiley	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	7	10	27	16	Total	34	5	12	24	11

*Batted for Richter in the second inning.

*Batted for Woodburn in eighth inning.

Errors—Doyle, Hofman, Bliss, Mowrey.

Chicago	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	—7
St. Louis	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—5

Two-base hit—Sallee. Three-base hit—Sheckard. Hits—Off Richter, 6 in 2 innings; off Curtis, 2 in 3 innings and none out in fifth off Brown, 4 in 5 innings; off Sallee, 9 in 4 innings; off Woodburn, 1 in 3 innings; none off L. Laudermilk in 1 inning. Sacrifice hits—Tinker, Evans, Ellis, Saier. Stolen bases—Huggins, Sheckard, Schulte (2.) Tinker, Zimmerman. Double plays—Tinker, Zimmerman, and Saier; Sheckard and Archer. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; St. Louis, 10. Bases on balls—Off Curtis, 2; off Sallee, 3; off Woodburn, 2; off Brown, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Curtis, (Evans;) by Brown, (Oakes;) by Woodburn, (Zimmerman.) Struck out—By Richter, 1; by Curtis, 2; by Sallee, 1; by Woodburn, 2; by Brown, 2; by L. Laudermilk, 1. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Finneran.

Giants Win Baseball Case.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 10.—The New York National League Club within five days will receive either $300 from the Marion Club of the Ohio State League or title to the services of Player Meehan of the latter club. The National Baseball Commission to-day entered judgment by default in these terms against Marion, the dispute being over alleged nonpayment for Meehan's contract, which was purchased from New York in September, 1910. Unless the settlement is made within five days the Marion Club will not be permitted to reserve any of its players for 1912, and enough of the sale or draft price of any of its players will be diverted to satisfy the New York claim.

White Sox Get Crack Pitcher.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—William Douglas, a pitcher of the Macon (Ga.) Club, who has won twenty-four out of thirty-one games pitched this season, will join the Chicago American League Club here on Sept. 1, it was announced to-day.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 12; Detroit, 5.
Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 4. (Ten innings.)
Washington, 9; St. Louis, 8.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 4; Pittsburgh, 3. (Ten innings.)
Chicago, 7; St. Louis, 5.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Rochester, 2; Jersey City, 0.
Baltimore, 3; Montreal, 1.
Buffalo, 5; Providence, 4.
Providence, 6; Buffalo, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	67	38	.638	Chicago	61	52	.493
Detroit	66	39	.629	Cleveland	53	53	.500
Boston	54	51	.514	Washington	42	63	.400
New York	54	51	.514	St. Louis	31	73	.298

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	60	37	.620	St. Louis	38	45	.554
Pittsburgh	61	39	.610	Cincinnati	43	53	.430
New York	58	40	.592	Brooklyn	38	61	.384
Philadelphia	57	43	.570	Boston	22	79	.218

EASTERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Rochester	69	38	.645	Montreal	49	56	.461
Baltimore	66	40	.623	Jersey City	43	58	.420
Toronto	68	42	.618	Newark	40	65	.381
Buffalo	59	54	.480	Providence	40	66	.370

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
Brooklyn at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.
St. Louis at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Washington.
Boston at Philadelphia.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Montreal at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Newark.
Rochester at Providence.
Toronto at Baltimore.

ASTOR CUPS RACE FOR WESTWARD

Avenger a Victor for Trophy in Sloop Class in New York Y. C. Race at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 10.—While the prizes for to-day's fixture of the New York Yacht Club cruise were the Astor Cups, the chief interest centred in the outcome of the fight which has been going on daily between the A. S. Cochrane schooner Westward and her rival, Morton F. Plant's Elena. As a result of the contest Westward won. It was a race of skippers mostly, and while the boats lolled along for a good part of the thirty-eight-mile course from Bronton Reef Lightship to Block Island, to a mark off West Island, then home, there was something doing all the time on the yachts.

Enchantress gave Westward and Elena a scare during the early stage of the race, for in the windward work on the first leg of the race, thirteen and one-half miles, to Block Island, she led the procession of eleven yachts by 4 minutes 30 seconds over Westward and 9 minutes 23 seconds ahead of Elena. Then followed a two-hour tilt, in which Westward went up front in a remarkable tacking contest down the wind. Here Westward and Elena outsailed Enchantress. Even Irolita moved up, but she was beaten for the place by Enchantress.

The race for sloops over the same course, also for an Astor Cup, given by Col. John Jacob Astor, was won by Avenger, sailed by Daniel Bacon, her owner. She beat C. C. Rumrill's Adventuress by 21 minutes 5 seconds elapsed time and 5 minutes 56 seconds corrected time in a race sailed in a fairly steady breeze from the southwest.

On account of the slowness of the breeze to assume such proportions worthy of a yacht race of the importance of the Astor Cups event, six of the original nineteen nominations passed up the issue. Of the eleven which started off in the two classes, Westward and Elena were the "principals in the wind-up," so to speak.

A foul between Istalena and Rowdy just at the start put both of them out of the race, leaving only six sloops and five schooners to battle for the cups.

After half an hour's wait for a breeze which came from the southwest, the code flag "A," hoisted at 10:30 on board Col. Astor's Noma, which was, as usual, the committee boat for the day, announced to the waiting skippers and crews and to the hundreds afloat and on the rock shore of Castle Hill and beyond, that the Block Island course of thirty-eight miles was to be sailed. That meant that the first leg would be thirteen and one-half miles to a mark off the north point of Block Island, a beat dead to windward. From there it would be a run of eighteen miles before the wind to a mark off West Island, and thence six and one-half miles, a close-hauled reach, to the finish.

The committee tug, Eugene Moran, was sent out once to lay the course, and set the first mark at 11:15 o'clock. The warning signal sounded. Five minutes later the racers got the preparatory signal, and at 11:25 o'clock the sloop class was started.

First across the line went the small 31-rater Windward, with Jerome Montas at the tiller, then Daniel Bacon's Avenger, handled by her owner. Just as the 30-footer Rowdy, on the starboard tack, was approaching the lightship to cross the line, George M. Pynchon's big sloop Istalena, steered by her owner, put her bowsprit through the Rowdy's mainsail, splitting it clear across from luff to leach. The accident was probably unavoidable, but on account of it Istalena was unable to luff without fouling the lightship. It put both yachts out of the race. Istalena crossed the line and then retired.

W. Barklie Henry's sloop Dorello, C. C. Rumrill's Adventuress, Stuyvesant Wainwright's Cara Mia, and J. P. Morgan, Jr.'s, Phryne all got away within their handicap time limit of two minutes. Adventuress and Avenger crossed on the starboard tack, and the rest on the opposite tack.

The wind had fallen lighter when the signal for the schooners to cross sounded at 11:30 o'clock. It was the first time that the Newporters, and, in fact, many of the others, had seen these latest products of the Herreshoffs, Westward and Elena, in a race, and close attention was paid to every move they made.

Commodore Edwin D. Morgan of America's Cup defender fame, who is in charge of Westward, timed the start so well that he berthed her to windward of all, and sent the big schooner across the line close hauled on the starboard tack forty-seven seconds after the signal. On his lee quarter came Irolita, steered by her owner, E. Walter Clark, one minute after the whistle. Eight seconds later William E. Iselin's Enchantress crossed under the lee of Irolita, and last across on the port tack, handicapped by a few seconds came Morton F. Plant's Elena, handled by Capt. Dennis.

Harold S. Vanderbilt's Vagrant, the last schooner to cross took the port tack as she cleared the line. She was handicapped a few seconds. And now the race of this crack fleet of sloops and schooners was on with a beat to windward of something like seventeen miles, counting the tacks ahead. The torpedo boat destroyer Mayrant, with a party of naval officers on board, started at half speed for the outer mark to help show the way for the yachts. All the sloops and schooners except Enchantress went about soon after crossing the line and stood in for the Narragansett shore.

At 12 o'clock, half an hour after the start of the schooners, all were on the port tack, heading just a little west of the water tower at Narragansett Pier. Avenger was the leading sloop, with Cara Mia and Phryne a few hundred yards under her lee. Westward was leading Elena by about a quarter of a mile, and between these two and to windward of them by a few lengths were the sloops Dorello, Windward, and Adventuress in order. Irolita was out on Elena's weather quarter, but astern several lengths. Enchantress made her first tack to port at 12 o'clock. The breeze freshened a trifle at this time, but the water was smoother and they also had a fair tide under their lee bows helping them along. It took Westward just an hour and twenty minutes to weather Point Judith in the light breeze. In that time she made seven tacks, keeping well to windward of Elena all the time. Irolita was unable to overhaul the two. It was a sight for the sharps. Irolita had come up with Elena and Westward and Enchantress, favored by a temporary shift of wind a couple of points to the westward, was rapidly closing in. Shortly after 2 o'clock she passed them and held a commanding lead on the starboard tack. Enchantress weathered it at 2:27:58, and setting spinnaker was on her way to the next mark before Westward had rounded. The order was:

Yacht.	Turn. H. M. S.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.
Enchantress	2:27:58	2:56:43
Westward	2:28:02	2:57:15
Elena	2:28:13	4:06:11
Irolita	2:40:49	4:06:49
Avenger	2:48:58	4:17:20
Adventuress	2:48:00	4:16:10
Dorello	2:50:00	4:16:25
Cara Mia	3:00:00	4:54:55
Windward	3:06:15	5:01:07
Vagrant	3:35:00	5:08:00
Phryne	3:38:20	5:12:27

Then began the long run of eighteen miles down the wind. Capt. Dennis jibed Elena to starboard immediately after rounding the mark and stood off to the northwest. He tacked down the wind, and Irolita and Adventuress followed suit after they turned. The West Island mark was rounded in this order. From here to the finish it was a procession, with the Westward leading it. The summary:

Yacht.	Turn. H. M. S.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.
Westward	4:46:25	2:14:35
Elena	4:51:54	2:18:48
Enchantress	4:54:08	2:20:00
Avenger	5:01:20	2:22:22
Irolita	5:10:06	2:29:17
Adventuress	5:12:39	2:29:52
Dorello	6:03:10	3:08:10

Summary of the racing:

RACE FOR THE ASTOR CUPS—SCHOONERS.

Yacht.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Westward	11:30:47	5:28:44	5:57:57	5:49:39
Elena	11:32:00	5:38:12	6:06:12	5:55:59
Enchantress	11:31:58	5:28:58	6:00:42	5:48:39
Irolita	11:31:00	5:39:16	6:08:16	6:16:17
Vagrant	11:32:00	Not timed.		

RACE FOR ASTOR CUPS—SLOOPS.

Avenger	11:25:38	5:55:00	6:29:22	5:58:57
Adventuress	11:30:41	6:17:06	6:46:27	5:44:56
Windward	11:25:08	Withdrew.		
Phryne	11:25:49	Withdrew.		
Cara Mia	11:20:02	Not timed.		
Dorello	11:26:35	Not timed.		

PELL DEFEATS BUNDY.

Surprise in Singles Competition for New York State Tennis Title.

Forcing his openings by powerful drives, Theodore Pell, the National indoor lawn tennis champion yesterday defeated Thomas C. Bundy, the Pacific Coast player, at 6—3, 4—6, 7—5, 6—3, and thereby added another sensation to the New York State lawn tennis championship tournament on the turf courts of the Crescent Athletic Club, at Bay Ridge. There was the element of a form reversal to the outcome of the semi-final match, as Bundy was rated No. 2 on the National list last year, while Pell stood at No. 9.

Two things contributed to Pell's victory. He was as fast as the California player, his drives winging to the lines with a stiff pace. And in addition he was in rare physical condition, as the contest was a gruelling one, lasting through two hours and a quarter of play. How closely it was fought may be imagined from the total point tally, which stood at 149 to 145 for the four sets, or 40—38, 32—40, 43—36, 34—27 for each set.

The other semi-final resulted in a straight set victory for Maurice E. McLoughlin, the Californian, who defeated Charles M. Bull, Jr., at 6—3, 6—3, 6—3. McLoughlin always played safely. A lot of his usual pyrotechnical shots did not appear. Bull gave him a stiff battle, the total point tally being 96 to 75. Eastern followers of the sport were overjoyed at the outcome of the two matches, as it brings the East against the Pacific Coast in the final for the title and again the old vexatious question of sectional supremacy is to be decided.

Only one of the doubles' semi-finals reached a decision in which Gustav F. Touchard and Raymond D. Little, the challengers for the National double crown, defeated George M. Church and Dean Mathey, the Princeton pair, by a score of 6—3, 6—4, 6—3.

William A. Larned, the National singles champion, appeared on the courts and engaged Melville H. Long, the Californian, in a few sets. He stated that he intended to practice regularly for the coming international competitions for the Davis Cup and for his defense of the championship at Newport. A portion of his practice will be done on the Crescent Club courts.

KIRKBY BEATEN AT GOLF.

Herreshoff, Travis, Tiffany, and Marston New York Winners at Ekwanok.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 10.—As a result of the first day's elimination process on the Ekwanok links here to-day in the annual competition for the first President's Cup New York is still represented in the running for the trophy by Fred Herreshoff, W. J. Travis, G. P. Tiffany, and M. R. Marston, while Boston has T. M. Claflin and R. R. Gorton. The other two players who survived the day's play are B. W. Corkran of Baltimore and D. W. Houston of Troy, Captain of the Princeton golf team last Spring.

It was a day filled with excellent golf and several surprises. The most noteworthy instance of the latter was the defeat of O. Kirkby, Englewood, in the afternoon by R. R. Gorton, Braeburn, by 3 up and 2 to play. Mr. Kirkby was a strong favorite for final honors, especially after his 73, made this morning, which is the best score made during the tournament. He did not maintain his fast pace in the afternoon, however, and the steady golf of Mr. Gorton, the former Dartmouth golfer, placed him at a disadvantage, from which he could not recover. The scores in the first division were:

First Division.—First Round—O. Kirkby, Englewood, beat D. Emery, Garden City, 5 and 4; R. R. Gorton, Braeburn, beat W. C. McKnight, Baltusrol, 3 and 2; M. R. Marston, Cranford, beat W. O. Henderson, Columbus, 3 and 1; E. W. Clark, 3d, Ekwanok, beat H. Kerr, Ekwanok, 1 up; M. F. O'Connell, Alpine, beat L. S. Bigelow, C. C. Boston, 1 up, 21 holes; D. W. Houston, Jr., Dorset Field, beat J. M. Ward, Garden City, 3 and 2; G. P. Tiffany, Powalton, beat C. W. Insley, Inwood, 2 and 1; G. White, Oakland, beat W. E. Averell, Garden City, 2 and 1; T. M. Claflin, Brasburn, beat W. C. Houston, Philadelphia C. C., 2 and 1; H. P. Merriman, Waterbury, beat F. R. Jennings, Jr., Mount Anthony, 4 and 3; C. T. Brokaw, Garden City, beat F. L. Martin, Ekwanok, 3 and 2; W. J. Travis, Garden City, beat J. H. Hamill, Arlington, 6 and 4; G. S. Adams, Baltusrol, beat P. W. Taylor, Philadelphia C. C., 2 up; Fred Herreshoff, West Brook, beat C. H. Gardner, Agawam, 1 up; B. W. Corkran, Baltimore, beat H. V. Gaines, Wykagyl, 2 up; A. C. Trav

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THE CHARTER.

Under scrutiny the new charter is seen to contain so many Ethiopians that it presents the general appearance of a Haitian rebel army. With infinite patience and great skill the authors of the charter, whoever they were, have fashioned in the body of the instrument a multitude of cells and compartments, each holding its own particular little blackamoor.

The general intent and purpose of the revisers is now sufficiently clear. They meant by this new charter to put the city of New York absolutely into the hands of Tammany, and to remove some of the checks and safeguards that now restrain Tammany's rapacity. The powers of the Board of Aldermen, always Tammany, have been considerably enlarged, and the Chairman of its Finance Committee, a post always held by the Tammany leader of the Aldermen, gets a place in the Board of Estimate. It is provided that the Aldermen may prepare a new Aldermanic apportionment and map in [illegible], and the requirement that the districts shall be compact is omitted. That was done to make the way clear for such a gerrymander as would assure full Tammany control of the Board. Under this charter the head of each department practically becomes the auditor of his own accounts; the Controller must by his warrant pay these accounts "without examination, audit, or certificate," whereas the present charter provides, after making certain exceptions, that accounts shall be subject to audit and revision by the Finance Department. The Board of Education, as everybody knows, is to be a small board, and its members are to be paid salaries quite large enough to arouse the interest and the cupidity of Tammany. The Mayor, now removable by the Governor in the same manner as Sheriffs, is made irremovable by anybody. No matter what the Mayor might do under this charter, the city would have to put up with him until his term of office expired.

The purpose that runs through all these changes is, as we have said, the broadening and strengthening of the grip of Tammany upon the Government and the boards of the city. It is a charter designed to give the taxeaters freer access to the money of the taxpayers. A project of law so admirably contrived to accomplish its purpose ought to beget pride of authorship in those who drew it up. But no man stands forward to admit that he is the responsible author of this revision. No committee or group of men come out of the darkness in which the charter was prepared to receive the plaudits of their fellow-citizens upon the accomplishment of their work.

Names have been mentioned. The one we have heard most frequently is that of Mr. CHARLES H. HYDE, former City Chamberlain. It has been said that the Foley charter was submitted to him, and that all of its parts and provisions were diligently revised by him. We hope Mr. HYDE will come forward to defend and explain his work. It needs explanation. The people want to know why these changes were made. The fact that Mr. HYDE is now awaiting trial under an indictment charging him with a felony need make no difference. He would be sure of an attentive hearing. If it be true that he is one of those who drew up the charter, he certainly must be able to tell the reason for its many departures from existing law. But the others ought to come forward, too. Is it possible that they know the charter to be so vicious in form and purpose that they are ashamed to avow their work? Do they feel that an admission of authorship would tend to degrade and incriminate them?

THE LONDON HOTEL FIRE.

The fatal fire in the Carlton Hotel, London, causes astonishment only because such fires are rare in England. A comparatively low structure, and solidly built, the Carlton has never been thought unsafe. But buildings of the most approved modern type, pronounced fireproof by experts, are not safe abiding places when fire rages in some part of them and dense smoke fills their corridors. Compared with the new Ritz, the Piccadilly, and even the rebuilt Claridge's, the Carlton was an old-fashioned structure. Its corridors were many and narrow, its exits few and far apart. Inevitably, it was filled with quick burning material. But few hotels the world over have been considered safer, and certainly few if any have been more capably managed.

The report that twenty-five minutes elapsed between the alarm summoning the engines and the playing of the first stream of water on the ruins lacks verification. If it is true, the wonder is that the entire building, which includes His Majesty's Theatre, directed by Sir Herbert Tree, was not laid in ruins. The London Fire Department is neither slow nor inefficient, but the alarm may have been delayed by the hotel people, possessed by the mistaken idea that they could subdue the flames themselves. The fire seems to have been confined to the three upper floors. The money loss, so far as the building is concerned, is comparatively small, but the loss to guests of the hotel, in clothing, money, and jewelry, is probably heavy.

London had not had a hotel fire in many years. The public has had a sense of security in all the big hotels, because of the evident carefulness of the employés. Perhaps the worst result of the Carlton Hotel fire will be the shock to public confidence. Clearly, somebody is to blame for the outbreak of a fire like this at a time when every servant of the house was on duty, and managers, clerks, chefs, stewards, porters, and waiters were all supposedly on the alert. Great Britain has now had, within a few months, a disastrous theatre fire and a hotel fire as alarming and deplorable as any of recent years. There is, of course, no consolation for Americans in this reflection. The official inquiry in this case will be searching and doubtless protracted, and we trust that it will have some positive result.

THE NEWPORT ELOPEMENT.

Claude Melnotte is not often permitted, in the contemporary theatre, to express his conviction that love levels ranks and puts the shepherd's crook beside the sceptre. Yet the sentimental idea of love and marriage survives, and we have no doubt that the wooing of Pauline by Claude and the marriage of Esther Eccles to the aristocrat will still receive the warmest approval of the multitude whenever the theatre managers revert to the old repertory. We cling to our ideals and our sentiments, yet when a chauffeur of real life elopes with a daughter of the leisurely class we have our misgivings. The comedy takes on a tragic aspect.

The sentimental side of Newport's latest social incident will appeal strongly to very few of our readers. It is very well to say that we are all descended from ADAM—or the protoplasm, if you will. The facts remain that a girl bred to luxury is ill-fitted to take charge of the necessarily humble home of the driver of a motor car, and that the son of the keeper of a small livery stable has not been trained to take his place in the fashionable life of our most exclusive Summer colony. That these two young persons, granting that each has the essentials of character, fortitude, patience, self-control, may yet work out their destiny, is not to be doubted. But, in spite of our liking for romance, we must confess that the manner of their courtship and marriage justifies little hope that they will do so. They have acted in an impulsive, foolish way.

The young woman's choice of a husband is assuredly not flattering to the young men of her set. It is equally true that the chauffeur's choice of a wife does not indicate that he has even the haziest notion of the seriousness of marriage and the burden of responsibilities it entails. According to the point of view that was almost universal until quite lately, he is most to blame for the elopement, and will suffer most for its consequences, if they are unpleasant. He is, presumably, handsome and strong, and in good health, and as all the world still pretends to love a lover, doubtless he will not wholly lack sympathy, and he may have the courage and ability to find the road to happiness in spite of his bad start.

THE THREATENED STRIKE OF RAILWAY EMPLOYES.

In principle everybody likes to see wages raised, and favors their being raised by everybody else. It is only those who pay the wages who are concerned in finding the means of payment, and naturally their attitude toward this enlargement of their costs is prejudiced and listened to with impatience by those whose comforts would be increased. In the old days these differences of opinion often resulted in angry debates, conducted sometimes with all the appearance of hostilities on the scale of war. There looms on the horizon a case which may settle whether such a controversy can be conducted more amicably when a Governmental agency intervenes to keep the balance of costs and charges fair between the public utilities and their employés and customers.

An example of this was afforded in the application of the railways for the advance of their freight rates. The Inter-State Commission decided that the public interests prevented any advance, and incidentally the Commission intimated that also there should be no increase in costs of the railways to prevent their keeping down their charges. The Commission remarked that competition in railway rates had been succeeded by regulation, and that regulation of rates included regulation of costs.

Railroad labor, certainly organized railroad labor, is probably as well paid, and some say better paid, than labor of other kinds upon an average. Railroad employés will hardly expect to receive wages which exceed those paid to other forms of labor for the same grade of service, and this commission certainly could not permit the charging of rates for the purpose of enabling railroads to pay their laborers extravagant compensation as measured by the general average compensation paid labor in this country as a whole.

This unmistakable declaration of the Commission's attitude against wage increases in the case of the Eastern companies was strengthened in the Western case by a multiplicity of details and specific cases illustrated by the companies now facing a demand by their men by tens of thousands to an aggregate of tens of millions of dollars. The Commission selected for dissent the declaration of the spokesman for the St. Paul Road that rates would and should advance whenever wages advanced. He thought that income must be kept above costs, even if an advance of rates had produced a surplus, and that the railway should not wait to advance rates until the receiver is knocking at its doors. The Commission preferred the argument that the surplus should be preserved by the limitation of costs, and specified labor cost as one which had been advanced as often as the public could stand an increase in rates. The case of all the leading roads in the Northwest was analyzed, with the conclusion that the railways had been as generous in their wage payments as the case allowed. It is too clear for doubt that if the case now put before the railway companies is appealed to the Commission there will be a decision as sobering to labor as the rate decision was sobering to capital.

The demand of the railway employés for an increase of wages of 15 per cent. is obnoxious to the above arguments, but the other demands are contrary to public interest. One item is a limitation of apprentices, with a view to give a scarcity value to labor. Another item is the abolition of methods of increasing efficiency by premiums and piece work. A demand for shorter hours is inconsistent with the demand for higher wages. There may be sympathetic interest in the demand for an eight-hour day, but it is now better understood that this is a method of decreasing production and supply, and a demand for a sort of holiday at the expense of those who pay railway rates, and who think that rates are too high already.

The railway employés know their own business, and it would be idle to offer them any advice. If they prefer idleness to employment, it is their privilege, and there is none to say them nay, not even the Inter-State Commission. It may not be altogether wasted pains, however, to call the attention of the hypothetical strikers to the fact that public sentiment will support the Commission rather than the unions, and that disorder for the enforcement of demands which are not suitable to be made or granted will not be borne patiently by any of the parties concerned in the maintenance of industrial peace and prosperity.

"JUDGMENT 742."

Solicitor GEORGE P. MCCABE of the Agricultural Department exercises, or, until recently, thought he exercised, a vast deal of power. By the clever framing and manipulation of departmental rules he became the sole judge whether cases against manufacturers of foods and dispensers of drugs should be prosecuted or held in abeyance. More than one-fifth of the 2,800 cases recommended for prosecution by the Bureau of Chemistry since July, 1910, have by Solicitor MCCABE's fiat been kept out of the courts, and the manufacturers and dispensers, if they were guilty, have been "protected." It was but a short step, to a man who could thus give to the courts or withhold from them evidence of violations of the law, to alter the court's decrees. Thus, in promulgating Judgment No. 742 of the court in the Eastern District of Missouri, wherein a company that dispensed a certain beverage pleaded guilty to an indictment charging the inclusion of "cocaine, benzoic acid, and coal tar dye," Mr. MCCABE admits having changed the notice of the court to read that the defendant was fined because the beverage contained "cocaine, caffeine, and 'harmful' coal tar dye." The court was wrong. Solicitor MCCABE set it right.

In other words, the court's decision, to Mr. MCCABE's thinking, was in contempt, since the Department of Agriculture had ruled otherwise. Mr. MCCABE had the reference to benzoic acid erased "because the Department had never alleged that of benzoate of soda. It had held the opposite." Apparently, too, although Solicitor MCCABE is not a chemist or a doctor, he has arrived at the knowledge that not all coal tar dye may be harmful when imbibed in a commercial beverage. Of course, benzoic acid is not benzoate of soda. When sodium is present, if not dissolved by other acids in the substances preserved, it neutralizes the ill effect of the benzoic constituent. But this was a mere detail. The company had pleaded guilty to mixing in this beverage benzoic acid and the court had recognized the company's confession of guilt. Solicitor MCCABE knew better.

This incident of a forged court decree epitomizes the departmental chicanery that has weakened the administration of the Federal Pure Food and Drugs act since its passage in 1906. That act specifically provided for the judgment of a court, which should hear both sides in each case, and decide it upon its merits, after the Bureau of Chemistry had certified that evidence existed of a violation of the law. If the Bureau of Chemistry found, upon examination, that foods were being prepared for the stomachs of the people that were adulterated, poisoned with harmful chemicals, or misbranded, the manufacturer should have his day in court in defense against the charges. That was fair. Honest men would have abided by the provisions of the act. Dishonest men sought to circumvent the intent of the act and of Congress, and they succeeded by the creation of a Board of Appeal from the findings of the Bureau of Chemistry, to which general questions were put for the sake of establishing general rules that would prevent the bringing of whole classes of cases before the courts for proper adjudication.

Against this procedure, which was clearly contrary to the law—provision for it was pointedly excluded from the law when passed—Chief Chemist WILEY protested. A series of efforts was made to put him out. His cause was just and his superiors dared not put him out. Meanwhile, the influence of Solicitor MCCABE was waxing, the enmity of the private interests protected by MCCABE was growing, and, finally, charges were trumped up against Dr. WILEY and his coadjutors on account of Dr. RUSBY's salary. Now it appears that Solicitor MCCABE set the precedent in the case of another expert, for the fixing of Dr. RUSBY's compensation. By his own accounting, Solicitor MCCABE ought to be removed from the Department which he has made the scene of very singular performances.

THE SUBWAY ARGUMENT.

The argument upon the legality of the contract under which the subways have been begun in this borough raises matters of business discretion which any man can judge for himself. The controversy regarding routes and methods of finance was obscured in details which the average man wearied of. But the argument on the method of committing the city beyond reconsideration is within the easy comprehension of everybody. The lawyers set out that the city was spending money on a route which was not authorized, to be operated by a company which has not been organized, on a contract for construction which had not been approved, on an agreement for operation which was merely a moral obligation, and which, if it were valid in itself otherwise, was open to grave suspicion of unconstitutionality. Wall Street at its worst never produced a wilder scheme of frenzied finance.

If the thing were to be done, it ought not to be done in this way, even if the lawyers approve it. If there is a moral obligation to do anything no irretrievable step should be taken until the last doubt has been removed by the final authorizations and approval of every sort. To go half way on a moral obligation, and trust to muddle through any obstacles which may develop, is more characteristic of those spending tax money than of those spending their own. These considerations are all the stronger because they have been made before and have fallen on deaf ears, although the validity of the criticisms has been admitted.

The extravagant dimensions of the tunnel have been abandoned, and the folly of building without assurance of an operator has been conceded by finding an operator who will operate if the city will allow profits to him and assume risks for itself. But the qualified amendment in these respects has been followed by the making of fresh errors which would appall a private capitalist if confronted in his own affairs. It does not in the least trouble those acting for the city, because from the beginning their contention has been that the fact that the city was acting in some way altered everything. It will not alter a figure in the balance sheet, and there is every sign that it will be a horror if perpetrated along present lines. The lawyers may put common sense into the project somehow.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Defense of the Loving Cup.

That peculiar utensil, the so-called loving cup, is often described by the heartless and the unthoughtful as equally useless and ugly. As for the ugliness, that depends partly on the observer's competency as a judge of what is known in the trade as "hollow ware," and partly on the amount and quality of the designer's skill. There are loving cups and loving cups, and by no means all of them are in outline and proportion displeasing to the trained aesthetic eye.

The charge of inutility is quite groundless, and can be made only by those who insist on viewing the loving cup as part of a modern dinner set—a vessel from which to drink liquids. That use, of course, it has not had since the days when table companions deemed it advisable that each, and especially he who happened to be the host, should offer convincing proof that it was not his purpose, on that occasion, at least, to poison the others. As a means of giving such proof the loving cup served very well, and, as microbes hadn't been invented then, nobody had the feeling of mingled disgust and horror now caused by the very thought of drinking out of a cup which has passed from hand to hand and lip to lip in a numerous company.

But though prandial poisoning, except in the comparatively mild form of chemical food preservatives, is no longer to be feared, even in the high social circles where it lingered longest and where alone it was ever very common, the loving cup still has two uses—quite enough to justify its perpetuation, and the justification is the greater because it has none other. It provides agreeable surfaces on which to engrave inscriptions of the sort that makes Dr. Nonnast jeer at historians who think they find truth engraved on ancient monuments, and it costs enough to enable any group of friends or admirers to give convincing evidence that their friendship or admiration is sincere.

Those are weighty considerations, and they make clearly apparent the unseemliness of too frequent sneering jests at these untimable pieces of hardware. In their time they saved many a life, and they still embody a pleasing symbolism. Moreover, they can—or some of them can—be pledged for small loans in moments of financial stringency, and that is vastly more than can be said for their only serious rival, the engrossed copy of laudatory resolutions. The people who make jokes about loving cups are people to whom nobody ever thought of giving one.

Cooling Is as Easy as Heating.

In almost every one of the recent dispatches concerning the state of the Pope's health, reference has been made to his sufferings from the heat, and to the graver apprehensions as to the outcome of his illness which these sufferings caused his doctors and attendants to feel. Invariably the implication was that, even by a patient as eminent as this one, hot weather had to be endured with patience and resignation as something from which no escape was possible—that there was nothing to do for his relief except move him from one room to another a little larger and with a little higher ceiling.

That this should have been the mental attitude of those intrusted with the care of the Pope is not, in one way, surprising, since it is duplicated a thousand and a thousand times every Summer all over the world. The strange thing is that there should be no sign of it anywhere in Winter—that nowhere do men assume, as a matter of course or otherwise, that cold must be endured with patience and resignation, and such mitigations as change of clothing and room can bring. Everywhere, everybody who can, not afford it, but who can get fuel for money or credit, changes an uncomfortable or dangerously low temperature to one as comfortable and safe as circumstances will permit.

Now it is not in the slightest degree harder or even more expensive to cool a hot room or house than it is to heat a cold one, and much of modern apparatus used for the latter purpose could be made by comparatively trivial additions and adjustments to serve the other purpose just as well. With a little special instruction and the acquisition of readily available knowledge in regard to refrigerating processes, any installer of steam or hot water pipes could do it.

Indeed, the thing is already done in thousands of buildings, but the doing is for the preservation of meats, vegetables, fruits, and a few other perishable articles of commerce, and never, or almost never, for the preservation of human beings, also perishable! Why this should be so is a mystery of the age—of the age that is so proud of its applied sciences, of its triumphs over hostile "nature," of its superiority to preceding ages.

THE PARISIAN METER.

Contends That Its Length Was Not Scientifically Determined.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Should not the scope of the discussion regarding the metric system be enlarged so as to comprehend the accuracy of that system as a scientific solution of the question of measure?

The first step is to establish the scientific value of the meter, which is the fundamental unit of the system. This unit is the one ten-millionth part of the quarter meridian which passes through Paris. If the earth were a perfect sphere every meridian would be of equal length, and consequently the meter measured on the quadrant in any part of the earth would have the same length with the Paris meter. But such is not the case. The earth is an oblate spheroid and no two meridians have the same length; scientifically, therefore, a fractional part of the height of the Statue of Liberty would be just as valuable as the Paris meter.

This is the argument of Piczzi Smith, late astronomer-royal of Scotland. To this he adds another, to wit, the French scientists made an error in computing the length of the Paris meridian. This error, if I remember rightly, is something like 10,000 meters.

Now, as a false weight and a false measure are an abomination to the Lord, why cannot the mathematicians of the world get together and give us a scientific unit of measurement before attempting to force everybody to use this unscientific one?

Dr. Smith suggested that we take as our unit a fractional part of a semi-axis of the earth, which has a fixed value and is the same everywhere.

If we are going to have one language for all the people of the globe, let us also set about getting one unit of length, but let that unit be strictly accurate and strictly scientific.

G. NASH MORTON.

New York, Aug. 10, 1911.

Frye's Service to New York.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the articles published in the New York papers in regard to the death of the late Senator William P. Frye of Maine, I notice that there is no mention made of the great benefits derived by the commerce of the Port of New York from the late Senator's friendship for everything connected with the improvement of New York Harbor while he was Chairman of the Committee on Commerce of the United States Senate.

He was largely responsible for the deepening and widening of Buttermilk and Bay Ridge Channels, as well as the creation of the new Ambrose Channel, which is now nearing completion. The creation of this great new channel, 40 feet deep, enables New York City to dock the steamship Olympic and other ships of her class, and so maintain its commercial and maritime supremacy.

In recognition of Senator Frye's efforts in behalf of the commerce of the Port of New York, the "Frye banquet" was tendered him by over 2,000 merchants of New York City in the Spring of the year 1909. At this banquet speeches were delivered by Gov. Roosevelt, the late Mayor Strong, the late Senator Platt, and others. T. J. A.

New York, Aug. 10, 1911.

The Condition of the Parks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a constant visitor to them, I should like to direct the attention of every decent man and woman to the absolute lack of order and cleanliness in our public parks. The fields in Central Park that are given over on certain days to games, and so on, present a lamentable sight of untidiness; walks and seats are dirty, and the places around the drinking fountains are pools of water.

Is there no possibility of enforcing law and order? In the Zoological Gardens in the Bronx the authorities have at last succeeded in keeping walks and benches clean and free from refuse. Could the same methods not be used in the other parks? Shall Central Park be given over entirely to the unruly and lawless? Have not the decent and better classes of people also a certain right to the parks?

BERTHA FIRGAU.

New York, Aug. 9, 1911.

Women Who Got Off Backward.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see in this morning's paper that the English "rule of the road" is being recommended to be used in this country. I believe it to be the only way to solve the problem of how to get women to face forward when leaving a street car.

Despite the companies' warnings of the danger of running toward the rear, they will persist in getting off that way. By having the cars run in the opposite direction the problem will be solved. F. F. M.

New York, Aug. 8, 1911.

THE WAR ON BUSINESS.

Urges That Business Men by Mass Meetings Make Head Against Attacks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your article "The War on Business," to a business man it seems like a colossal folly for the politicians of a country to destroy the business of the country. Only when business is prosperous can the citizens bear their share of taxation and endure the burdens which grow out of the conduct of Government. Political extravagance is perhaps one of the greatest evils of the day. While the expenses of the National Government are increasing by many millions per annum the people's representatives have busied themselves for six years trying to destroy a structure of enterprise which was so brilliant as to attract the admiration of the world.

However, the madness seems to be completely set in its ways and those who observe it have formed the opinion that it must waste itself before there can be any change. It is a fever which must run its course. There is one thing, however, which can be done beyond writing editorial articles. Prominent business men who are tired of having their activities thwarted and injured can gather together other men of prominence in business, and a protest meeting can be held at some place like Carnegie Hall, and the voice of protest can rise in a form that is substantially audible.

This meeting would be very fully attended. Following the meeting names could be subscribed to a business men's organization, the purpose being to impress upon both political parties the necessity for a halt in the campaign of destruction. How far their creed of conservatism should be formulated it is too early, perhaps, to propose or dictate. But when these men representing prudence in business come together and form an organization, without doubt they could express in terms all that they would need to have incorporated into the party platforms of next year to satisfy the conservative element of the people.

It is beyond belief that this great country should be without any party at the present time to express the opinions of its conservatives. The air is filled with radicalism, and, except here and there an editorial comment or a quotation from some business man, no substantial protest of any kind is made throughout the entire land to stop the radical politician. Let the business men get together, irrespective of party. Let this movement be called the "Advance Movement of Prosperity." President McKinley was called the "Advance Agent of Prosperity," and he "made good" in being so, following the radicalism of free trade and free silver which caused the failure of 300 National banks and put 25 per cent. of all our railroads in the hands of receivers in the panic of 1893.

HOMELESS CONSERVATIVE.

New York, Aug. 9, 1911.

KRACKE'S APPOINTMENTS.

He "Invariably Selected the High Men" on the Civil Service List.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a business man, with a knowledge of conditions in and about the New York Custom House, I desire to state some facts in regard to the alleged partisan political activity of Naval Officer F. J. Hr Kracke of Brooklyn. My remarks refer more particularly to a recent letter in THE TIMES from Silas W. Burt, calling upon President Taft to remove Mr. Kracke.

In the first place, Mr. Kracke has been Naval Officer for five years, not eight or nine years, as stated by Mr. Burt. During that period he effected the reorganization of the office on a merit basis, entirely free from partisan control. The office had run down prior to his appointment, because of political connections and a neglect of the essentials of customs business. When he assumed office he sold out his interest in a private business, and devoted practically his entire time to mastering a knowledge of the executive functions of his office, and of its intimate relation to the other branches of the customs service.

During the five years of Mr. Kracke's administration, because of deaths, resignations, and increased business, he has had more changes, appointments, and promotions to make than had his two immediate predecessors during the thirteen years of their incumbency.

An examination of the civil service eligible lists and the office records of service and efficiency will show that invariably he selected the high men on the civil service lists, and the men recommended by the bureau chiefs as most efficient in the office.

Political considerations have been entirely eliminated from the operation of the Naval Office, and many reforms have been introduced to expedite business and to serve the public.

The gentleman named by Mr. Burt as a suitable successor to Mr. Kracke was selected and advanced to the Chief Deputyship by Mr. Kracke without any previous acquaintanceship. His selection was based entirely upon a record of good executive service, and knowledge of the business of the office. Mr. Kracke required that alone and did not look for either personal or political indorsements as a prerequisite to advancement and appointment. This selection of one of Mr. Burt's own appointees is personally commended by Mr. Burt, and should be a sufficient refutation of the charge "that Mr. Kracke has been a partisan worker with whom official duties are secondary and in great part administered by others." WILFRED EARL YOUKER.

New York, Aug. 8, 1911.

A Flushing Clergyman on Duty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article in THE TIMES of this date, under the heading "Summer Dearth of Clergy. None of Protestant Faith in Flushing to Conduct a Funeral Service," is untrue so far as St. George's Church is concerned, and "St. George's is included in your list of "Protestant" churches. The undertaker who is represented as making the complaint knows the statement to be untrue. St. George's Church is never closed, its regular services are never interrupted, and it is never without a resident clergyman to answer the call of any one who may desire his services, whatever may be the faith of the applicant.

It is true that the rector of St. George's takes a vacation in the Summer, as do also his assistants, but the rector and assistants are never all away at the same time. I suppose that even the editor of a daily newspaper is at times away from his desk, but the paper is not, in such circumstances, regarded as being abandoned. For other religious bodies in Flushing I feel no responsibility.

H. D. WALLER,
Rector St. George's Church.

Amagansett, L. I., Aug. 9, 1911.

THE NEW VALHALLA.

Valhalla rang with lusty cheer,
For homeward there were drawing near
The battle-maids who knew no fear.
Ho jo to ho!

As upward through the air she tore,
Across the saddle, each maid bore
A hero fallen at the fore.
Ho jo to ho!

One maiden only hung her head.
"Whom have you there?" old Wotan said,
And gazed upon the erstwhile dead.
Ho jo to ho!

The Valkyr cried: "Oh, cruel Fate!
This hero's but a rude ingrate.
He says my steed is out of date."
Ho jo to ho!

Old Wotan pondered—not in vain—
For now, to seek heroic slain,
Each Valkyr mounts her aeroplane!
Ho jo, so ho!

BLANCHE ELIZABETH WADE.

NEW CHARTER HITS THE CIVIL SERVICE

Municipal Commission Is Cut Free from State and Merit System Weakened.

MEDDLES IN EXAMINATIONS

Police with Merit Marks Placed at Disadvantage—Power of Promotion Given Fire Commissioner.

Those provisions in the proposed new Charter for New York City which relate to the Civil Service system as applied to city employment are certain to arouse a great deal of opposition among persons who earnestly believe that that system should be extended in its application. From beginning to end the Cullen-Foley Charter bill, in sections dealing with appointments, removals from office, promotions, and kindred matters, reveals a deliberate intent to weaken the merit system and pave the way for a return to the old order where political pull was an essential condition for appointment to and continued tenure of employment in the public service.

No change has been made in the organization of the Commission. As under the present Charter, the Commission is to consist of three members, appointed by the Mayor, with the proviso that not more than two out of the three must belong to the same political party. While thus its bi-partisan composition is safeguarded, an important check on the official conduct of the Commission is removed by the Charter framers in their attempt to take away from the State Civil Service Commission the powers of supervision over the Municipal Civil Service Commission which it now possesses. This has been a most effective check in the past, perhaps because ordinarily the majority on the State Commission is Republican, while the majority on the Municipal Commission is Democratic, and thus a proper balance is insured.

The Powers of the Commission.

The chapter dealing with the Municipal Civil Service Commission is probably the shortest chapter the Cullen-Foley Charter bill contains on any subject. It consists of only three brief sections. The first of these deals with the organization of the Commission and provides for a raise in the salaries of the Commissioners. The salary of the President is increased from $6,000 to $7,500, and that of the other two Commissioners from $5,000 to $6,000 per annum.

A survey of the provisions contained in the other two sections which deal with the powers of the Commission, as compared with the provisions of the present Charter may be of interest. The full text of the two other sections follows:

Section 1,161. Civil Service Rules. The Commission shall have exclusive power to prescribe, amend, and enforce rules, not inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution and the civil service law, for the classification of the offices, positions, and employments in the classified service of the city and each county, for appointments, promotions, transfers, removals, reinstatements, and changes of statutes [status ?] therein; and for the registration and selection of laborers for employment therein. It may alter and amend the same. Such rules and any alteration, modification or amendment thereof shall take effect upon the approval by the Mayor, and shall not require or be subject to the approval or action of the State Civil Service Commission.

Cut Loose from the State.

Section 1,162. County Service. The officers and employes of each county shall for all the purposes of the civil service law be deemed to be city officers and employes and subject only to the jurisdiction of the Municipal Civil Service Commission. All civil service lists prepared by the State Civil Service Commission of persons eligible for appointment or reinstatement in any board, body or office of a county, now in force, shall continue for one year, and the names of persons on such lists may be certified by the Municipal Civil Service Commission for appointment or reinstatement.

In the existing Charter the Municipal Civil Service Commission is held very strictly and in the most direct language to compliance with the civil service law.

Aside from the chapter dealing with the powers of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, there are provisions all through the proposed new Charter which deal with the question of city employment, and as a rule the merit system is handled with anything but tenderness. One such example is furnished by Section 240 in the Cullen-Foley bill, which deals with appointments and removals. This section reads:

Except as otherwise provided in this act or in the public officers law, the head of each department, board, body, or office of the city and each county shall, without restriction and limitation appoint and may at pleasure remove each subordinate whose appointment is directed by this act or other statute, and each head of a bureau, unless the incumbent be a member of the uniformed force of the Police, Fire, or Street Cleaning Department, and shall in accordance with the provisions of the civil service law appoint and remove all other subordinates.

It has been pointed out by civil service reformers who are preparing to oppose these provisions in the Charter that this section would enlarge the exempt class to almost any extent the heads of departments or bureaus might desire. Other portions of the Charter dealing with the city employment have also been criticised. A person in the classified service under the proposed new Charter might be removed and his only redress outside of action through the court would be to make an explanation which must be filed with the statement giving the ostensible reasons for his removal.

In relation to promotions in the Police and Fire Departments the proposed new Charter contains a decided innovation in its provisions that no meritorious acts shall be credited to, or any delinquency charged up to, a candidate for promotion in more than one examination, so that any such applicant with a meritorious record failing to be promoted on his first examination would be under what may be regarded as an unjust handicap in all subsequent examinations in which he might take part, while the man with a bad record would be decidedly at an advantage.

In the chapter dealing with the Fire Department there is a provision which gives to the Commissioner the power to make promotions among the uniformed force of his department on his own initiative and responsibility instead of, as under the present Charter, on the recommendation of the Fire Chief. This has been pointed to as having the tendency to drag the fire-fighting force into politics.

This is the eighth and last of a series of articles explaining the proposed charter to appear in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COL. ASTOR AND HIS FIANCEE SEE RACE

Attend Yacht Contest for Astor Cup, with Other Guests, Aboard the Noma.

FISHING TRIP IS PLANNED

Col. Astor and the Force Family to Start Late This Month—Exhibitors at Newport Dog Show.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 10.—Col. John Jacob Astor took out a large party of guests aboard his steam yacht Noma to-day to witness the Astor Cup race for the trophy he offered. His own yacht was used by the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club. Miss Force, Col. Astor's fiancée, with Mrs. Force and Miss Katherine Force, were aboard. Miss Force was smartly gowned in a cream-colored linen yachting suit of loose blouse effect. Her hat was of large picture effect. She wore American Beauty roses. With Col. Astor, she received many congratulations on their engagement by yachtsmen.

The other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, the Duke of Richelieu, Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, Miss Edith Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Paulding Fosdick, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sampson Evans, Harry T. Peters, Miss Beryl Kane, Miss Constance Kane, Miss Elizabeth Sands, Miss Roberts, Willard Hunt, William S. Miller, Miss Margaret Andrews, George H. Warren, Jr., Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Richard Peters, William Gammell, Jr., Arthur A. Gammell, Charles E. Sands, Francis Roche, Gordon Prince, Frederick H. Prince, Jr., William Grosvenor, and C. Harnickell. A colored quartet of singers and musicians entertained the guests during the trip.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry had a stag party aboard his steam yacht Electra, including Capt. P. W. Hourigan, U. S. N.; George W. Williams, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral Raymond Perry Rogers, William P. Carr, and Roberts Burlingame, Collector of Customs and Postmaster, respectively, of Newport; Rathbone Gardner, William H. Tornley, Harvey Baker, and Judge Frank E. Fitzsimmons of Providence, Deputy Collector of Customs William H. Walcott of Newport, Newton Adams, Edward C. Post, George L. Rives, Frank K. Sturgis, and Lewis Quentin Jones.

On the flagship Diana Commodore C. Ledyard Blair had Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, Mrs. Charles L. F. Robinson, T. Suffern Tailer, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Jr., Hugh D. Auchincloss, Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, and Col. Charles Hayden.

Ogden Mills had aboard his steam yacht Surf the Countess Granard, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Phipps, Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. Gordon Douglass, Miss Evelyn Burden, and William H. Sands.

Henry Walters had on the steam yacht Narada Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones and Joseph Harriman.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor had the Countess Giuseppe dela Gherardesca and a few other friends, including Colgate Hoyt, Benjamin Nicoll, and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, aboard the steam yacht Wanderer.

Robert Walt'n Goelet was the guest of Livingston Beekman aboard the Vanqui.

Col. Astor, with Miss Force, Mrs. Force, and Miss Katherine Force, remained with Vincent Astor at Beechwood this evening. To-morrow morning Col. Astor is taking out a party of guests on board the steam yacht Noma for the King's cup races. Col. Astor and the Misses Force and Mrs. Force will attend the dinner and dance Mr. and Mrs. Hagan are giving at Arleigh for Miss Tevis Camden to-morrow evening.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Force have evidently given up their plan of taking a cottage in Newport and will instead remain with Col. Astor at Beechwood, as the Colonel is starting with the family on a fishing trip the latter part of the month.

BLAMES HOME ENVIRONMENT

Miss Clara B. Spence Comments on Worldly Influences of Mothers.

Miss Clara B. Spence of this city expresses her opinion of Col. John Jacob Astor's approaching marriage to Miss Madeleine Force in a letter to the editor of The Evening Post. Miss Spence writes:

"Sir: Permit me to thank you for your editorial in your Saturday number in regard to the 'selling of daughters to worthless inheritors of wealth or rank.' Not only should we be indignant with the arranged marriage of a young girl with a 'notorious roue,' but the so-called leaders of society, who, perfectly understanding the terms of the marriage, continue to send flowers and congratulations, must share with parents the responsibility of encouraging a marriage which can lead only to unhappiness and scandal.

"Many schools in our country are earnestly and fearlessly trying to develop in their students the virtues that it seems impossible to graft upon the characters of some of their parents. One of the most pathetic results that a faithful teacher occasionally sees (one is grateful that it occurs so seldom) is the deterioration that comes to a young woman after she has been for some time in the worldly environment of her mother's home.

"With what indignation and sorrow the teacher sees the pupil who in school was so receptive, so responsive to every good and high resolve, brought into a world of fashion and vulgarity, and whose daily life is made a round of display and amusements, both degrading and wasteful of energy. Every good school is trying to train its students so that their lives in the future may be of service in their homes and in the community in which they live. Although every earnest teacher has this ideal in mind, unless the home gives co-operation it is almost impossible for a pupil, on leaving school and its standards, to take a worthy part in the great struggle between good and evil.

"With deep gratitude we recognize those parents of high standard and noble life, who do keep the young committed to their care unspotted from the world, and who gladly join with our noblest teachers in imparting to them the principles on which right living rest. CLARA B. SPENCE.

"Bar Harbor, Aug. 7."

JUSTICE MILLS TELLS FACTS.

Granted Mrs. Astor Her Divorce, but Declines to Comment on Case.

Justice Mills, who granted Mrs. Astor her divorce from Col. John Jacob Astor, at his home in Mount Vernon yesterday made the following statement to a reporter for The Evening Post:

"Col. Astor, of course, cannot remarry in this State. It is equally true, however, as any lawyer will tell you, that if he chooses to go elsewhere to have the ceremony performed the marriage will be valid in New York, for its validity is dependent on the laws of the State where it is performed. Col. Astor could then return and take up his residence in this State, and he would be regarded as legally married in every way.

"But there still remains the possibility that contempt of court proceedings might be brought against him in this State for evading the court's decree. If such proceedings were brought, the case would be likely to come before me. It would be out of place, therefore, for me at this time to comment in any way on the case, either on its legal or personal aspects.

"I don't even know that such proceedings could be brought. To the best of my recollection, I have never seen the record of any such case. Whether the guilty party in a divorce suit who is forbidden to remarry in the State can be found in contempt of court if he marries outside the State may still be an open question.

"What the remedy for this situation is I am not prepared to say. It is one of the vital questions now before us, but one that is difficult to solve. There are only two ways of bringing about uniformity. One is to bring the States to some sort of agreement by uniform legislation. But there are forty-six States in the Union, and it would be a hard proposition to get all their Legislatures to agree.

"The other scheme is for an amendment to the Constitution. That is the line the Society is working along at present. But there are many obstacles, too, in the way of those who tackle the problem from this side. Personally, I have not come to any definite conclusion in the matter."

SOCIAL NOTES.

William S. Fanshawe and Miss Fanshawe of Silver Brook Farm, Shrewsbury, N. J., will leave to-day for the Waumbek Hotel, Jefferson, N. H.

Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt D. Barnes are being congratulated on the birth of a son last week at Chester cottage, their country home at Manhasset, L. I. Mrs. Barnes was Miss Katharine L. Barney.

Prince Ludovic Pignatelli d'Aragon, who arrived here from Europe last week to visit Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet at Newport, has been appointed Attaché to the Spanish Legation at Washington. He plans to spend the remainder of the Summer at the various New England resorts.

Lord and Lady Charles Beresford are among the passengers on the Olympic, which is due here early next week. Their daughter, Miss Kathleen Beresford, is visiting at Southampton, L. I., until next week, when she will go to St. Paul to act as a bridesmaid at the wedding of Miss Josephine Kalman to Richard H. Blacque Bey, First Secretary of the Turkish Embassy in Berlin.

The Turkish Ambassador, who is spending August at the Hotel Nassau, Long Beach, and who is planning several formal dinners there, will probably go on to St. Paul for the wedding of Blacque Bey.

Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Lindley of Lakewood, N. J., who arrived from Europe on the Oceanic, are spending a few days at the Wolcott.

Miss Doris Cooper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Taber Cooper of this city, and Brian Hooker, son of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hooker of Farmington, Conn., whose engagement was first stated in THE TIMES, will be married on Aug. 18. Mr. Hooker is the author of the libretto of "Mona," Prof. Parker's opera prize winner.

According to word received from abroad it is expected that the wedding of Miss Mildred Sherman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Watts Sherman of New York and Newport, and Lord Camoys, will take place in this city in February, most likely at the town house of the bride's parents, 838 Fifth Avenue.

Among those sailing for Europe tomorrow on the steamer Amerika are Mr. and Mrs. R. Percy Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Ely, and Clarence Phelps Dodge.

MISS SEARS NOT ENGAGED.

Member of Her Family Denies She Is Betrothed to Harold S. Vanderbilt.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—Relative to the revival of the rumor linking the names of Harold S. Vanderbilt and Eleanora Sears, The Globe to-night makes an emphatic denial of the engagement story on the authority of a member of the Sears family, who was interviewed to-day.

Miss Sears is at the Summer home of the Searses on the North Shore, and yesterday was one of the players in the woman's tennis tournament at the Essex County Club.

Special to The New York Times.

BEVERLY, Mass., Aug. 10.—Harold S. Vanderbilt arrived at the Farms to-day. Miss Sears has been spending the Summer with her parents at the Farms. The Vanderbilt engagement story was first printed three years ago, and has been printed each succeeding Summer, but neither Miss Sears nor Mr. Vanderbilt have ever taken the trouble to publicly deny that such an engagement existed. The Vanderbilt yacht, the Vagrant, is expected off the Farms to-morrow.

Richard Harding Davis, the author, is a guest at the Sears cottage for a few days.

MISS BUFFUM A BRIDE.

Married to Charles C. Walbridge of Philadelphia at Her Summer Home.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 10.—St. Matthew's Church, in Jamestown, was filled with Summer residents of the place and friends from Newport and Philadelphia at the wedding to-day of Miss Margaret Cope Buffum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Buffum, who have a Summer home in Jamestown, and Charles Carter Walbridge, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Chester Walbridge of Philadelphia. The Rev. C. D. Burrows, rector of St. Matthew's, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Arnold H. Hord, rector of St. Michael's Church, at Germantown, Penn. The father gave the bride away.

The bridesmaid was Miss Elizabeth Breese Blodgett of Providence. T. Wistar Brown, 2d, of Philadelphia, was best man. The ushers were Joseph Horton Lippincott and Herbert S. Welsh of Philadelphia, Francis W. Murray, Jr., of New York, and the bride's brothers, William Potter Buffum, Jr., and Marmaduke Buffum. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents.

Miss Russell to Wed Harold C. Todd.

Mr. and Mrs. William Ingraham Russell of Baltimore, Md., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gladys Russell, to Harold Cammeyer Todd of this city. The wedding will take place in Baltimore next Spring.

Mrs. Richard Croker Sails.

Mrs. Richard Croker and her son, Richard Croker, Jr., sailed yesterday on the steamer Adriatic. They will leave the steamer at Queenstown and remain in Ireland until late in the Fall.

Lord Camoys May Sail Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 10.—Lord Camoys, whose engagement to Miss Mildred Sherman was announced this week, expects to sail from Liverpool on board the steamship Mauretania for New York on Saturday. He will come to Newport at once to visit his fiancée and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Watts Sherman, and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie sister and brother-in-law of Miss Sherman. After Lord Camoys arrives the details of the wedding will be arranged.

Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Jr., Off for Europe.

On the Adriatic, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool, went Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Jr., and her children, the Misses Jane and Frances and H. S. Morgan. Mr. Morgan, Jr., took his family to the pier in his automobile. His family will pass at sea the Olympic, on which J. P. Morgan, Sr., is hastening to this port. The youngest Morgan, H. S., confided to friends that he intended to send his grandfather a wireless message.

Rita Redmond the Sheriff's Guest.

City Court Justice Schmuck issued yesterday an order for the arrest of Rita Redmond, an actress playing at the Columbia Theatre, to appear in supplementary proceedings growing out of a judgment obtained against her in the Municipal Court for $300 by Louise Byron, another actress. Deputy Sheriff McDonnell arrested Miss Redmond later in the day, and she was held in $150 bail, which was furnished. She was not held for contempt of court, as she explained her absence as due to the amount of work required of her, and promised to appear for examination on Aug. 13.

Pittsburg Pay $12,500 for Kelley.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 11.—Catcher William Kelley of the St. Paul Club was sold to-night to the Pittsburg National League team for $12,500. Scout Billy Murray closed the deal with George Lennon, after two days of negotiating. Kelley will join the Pittsburg team in September. Pittsburg now owns the famous O'Toole-Kelly battery of St. Paul, at a total expense of $33,000.

YESTERDAY'S WILLS.

JOHN McVICKER died July 27, 1911; left $10,000 realty and $2,500 personalty to his wife, Mary McVicker.

CHARLES T. SUMERS died July 18, 1911; left $800 realty and $1,038 personalty to his wife, Nellie Sumers.

ELLEN G. BUTLER died June 12, 1909; left an unestimated amount of realty and personalty, an unestimated amount of jewelry, and personal effects to Mary Howard, $5,000 to Edith Vincent Butler, $2,000 to Benjamin F. Butler, $5,000 to Benjamin Franklin Butler, and the residue to be divided equally between William P. Butler and Charles Butler.

FRANCES CLARK EDDY died May 22, 1911; left $1,000 personalty to her husband, Allen Eddy.

WILLIAM H. J. LIEBERG died Aug. 2, 1911; left an unestimated amount of realty and $8,000 personalty, $500 to Emma Taylor, $500 to Bertha Leipsiger, $500 to Louise Snyder, $50 to William Lieberg, $500 to Margaret Lieberg, $250 to Hugh Lieberg, $25 to August Lieberg, and $5,975 to Helen M. C. Lieberg.

EDWARD S. FEARN died July 18, 1911; left $100 personalty to be divided equally among William E. Fearn, Charles Fearn, Julia Fearn, and Elizabeth Pope.

WILLIAM J. QUENCER died July 24, 1911; left $1,000 realty and $5,000 personalty in trust to his wife, Mamie Quencer.

AL HAYMAN QUITS THEATRICAL FIELD

Wealthiest Member of the Syndicate Transfers His Interests to His Brother, Alf Hayman.

HIS HOME NOW IN EUROPE

Started His Fortune in San Francisco in 1883 and in 1889 Began Operations Here with Charles Frohman.

Al Hayman, according to an announcement made last night, has decided to make his home in Europe hereafter, and will retire from the theatrical field. He has transferred to his brother, Alf Hayman, all of his theatrical interests.

This makes Alf Hayman a partner with Klaw & Erlanger, Charles Frohman, and Nixon & Zimmerman in the theatrical syndicate.

Al Hayman for more than twenty years has been one of the big men of the theatrical business in America. His name was seldom seen in connection with theatrical companies, and to the general public he was almost unknown, but within the profession, and especially on the financial side, he has been a factor of greatest importance. Mr. Hayman is known to be the wealthiest individual in the theatrical syndicate, and he has been recognized as a careful and skillful investor.

It was in 1883 that Mr. Hayman began to make a fortune in the theatrical business. He went to San Francisco in that year, when railroad fares were high and transportation was difficult, and leased the Baldwin Theatre, built by "Lucky" Baldwin, and then unoccupied. He became a producing manager, organizing companies, and at the same time bringing attractions from the East. Soon he became one of the best known managers in the country.

Six years later he began operations in New York. About 1889 he and Charles Frohman purchased Bronson Howard's play of "Shenandosh," which made them a great deal of money. The same year he assumed control of the Columbia Theatre, Chicago, and with that started the chain of theatres that proved such an important feature in bringing about the success of the Theatrical Syndicate, organized in the '90s.

The organization of the syndicate brought together Mr. Hayman, Charles Frohman, with whom he had been associated for some time; Klaw & Erlanger, who then controlled a circuit of theatres, and Nixon and Zimmerman of Philadelphia, theatre owners and producers. Mr. Hayman then directed his attention more to theatre control than to productions and made his investments largely in theatrical real estate.

He ceased his activities as producing manager about fifteen years ago, leaving that side of the business to his associates. His interest in productions did not end, however, for it is known that his money aided in the financing of many ventures that were successful. Just how much his interest in the syndicate was worth no one out of the organization seems to know. In the early agreements made by that body, Mr. Hayman had a proportionately larger share in the profits than the other members.

For the last two or three years Mr. Hayman has lived abroad, leaving his interests here in the hands of his brother, Alf, to whom, according to last night's announcement, these interests have now been transferred. It is said that he looked upon his theatrical holdings here as investments, purely and simply. He has spent almost all of his time in Europe during the last few years, with only an occasional visit to New York.

Alf Hayman, the brother, has been associated with Charles Frohman for a number of years, in the capacity of General Manager, and as associate in the production of many plays. During Mr. Frohman's present illness he has come more than ever to the fore in the charge of affairs. The transfer of Al Hayman's interests to him, bringing him into actual partnership with the other members of the syndicate, would seem to mean only a formal recognition of the position he has held for some time.

RACES AT NARRAGANSETT.

Thousand Persons See Contests on Beach for Casino Derby Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 10.—This has been one of the gala days of the season at Narragansett, with yachting and polo the chief diversions. The yacht races off the Pier were visible from along Ocean Road an dafforded an unusually interesting marine spectacle. Nearly a score of yachts cast anchor in the bay and many parties came ashore in small launches for luncheon at the Casino before going to the National polo tournament on the grounds of the Point Judith Polo Club.

W. Goadby Loew of New York sailed over from Newport on the Mirage, and was accompanied by a party of friends bound for the polo. Mr. Loew entertained his guests at luncheon on the Casino Plaza. Those present included Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, who motored to the Pier from Newport in his touring car by the way of Jamestown and Saunderstown; Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Reynal, James M. Waterbury, Jr., Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mrs. Nelson Perin, and J. Armstrong Rawlins, who played on the Point Judith polo team to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw, 2d, of Boston, gave a luncheon on the plaza for Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, who were here to-day for the polo matches. Willis A. Hazard of the Polo Association was host at another luncheon party, which included a number of the visiting poloists.

Col. Joseph E. Fletcher arrived here from Newport with a yachting party on board the yacht Flyer. After a visit to the Casino, Col. Fletcher entertained at luncheon on the Flyer, and his guests included his son, Charles Fletcher; his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Charles Fletcher, and Miss Harriet Fletcher.

Among other yachts arriving here today were Miramar, owned by C. J. and Otto Eisenlohr of Philadelphia; the big three-master, the Alcyone, owned by Henry W. Putnam, Jr., of New York; the Sprey 2d, the Rowdy, and the Edithia 2d, owned by John H. Hanan of New York.

Mrs. John H. Hanan hailed to Newport with a party of friends on the Edithia this afternoon. The Sapho also dropped anchor in the bay.

FIRE NEAR BAR HARBOR.

Flames Sweep Toward Cottages and Alarm Summer Colony.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 10.—A forest fire starting this afternoon near Eagle Lake and heading directly toward the village alarmed the Summer colony for a time. The flames swept directly toward a group of Summer estates on the Heights, including the Archbold, Dimock, and Auchincloss cottages. A big crew of men soon got the flames under control, however.

Mr. and Mrs. David Munnes of New York gave the first of a series of musicales this morning at the Jordan Pond House.

Mrs. Frances Musgrave gave a musicale yesterday afternoon at Eden hall with about 100 guests.

On Saturday the second in a series of concerts will be given at the Building of Arts, with Claude Cunningham, baritone, and Mme. Corinne Rider-Kelsey, soprano, as the artists. It has been practically decided to give up the idea of having any dramatic entertainments this Summer.

New York arrivals at the Malvern today included Alexander D. B. Pratt, John Aspegren, E. de Marvodski, George N. Richard, Walter B. Richard, Mr. and Mrs. Richard, Francis Schmelck, Mrs. James M. Varnum, and Mrs. Junius Parker.

PRESIDENT GOES TO BEVERLY

To Spend Few Days with Family and Play Golf at Myopia.

Special to The New York Times.

BEVERLY, Mass., Aug. 10.—President Taft left Washington to-night on the Federal Express, and is due in Boston at 7 to-morrow morning for his third week-end visit to the Summer capital.

Congress, by continuing in session, has put awry the President's plans for spending most of the month of August in Beverly, and it is doubtful if he gets more than a few days here before he leaves on Sept. 16 for his long Western trip, which will carry him well into October.

The President is coming with a party of United States Senators, who are to attend the funeral services of Senator Frye, but instead of continuing on the special train, which is to be made up at Boston, the President will motor to Beverly. The motor trip saves the President an hour, and he is due here at 8:25 to-morrow morning—in time to take breakfast with Mrs. Taft, Miss Helen Taft, and Charlie Taft, who have been here since early in July.

Word was received here to-night that a detachment from the North Atlantic squadron now engaged in the naval manoeuvres off Provincetown, would come to Beverly over Sunday, and would be anchored in Beverly Roads. The Navy Department is to send detachments from the fleet to various points along the north shore during August for week-end stays at Rockport, Gloucester, and Boston.

While the President is planning for four days in Beverly, it is possible that the stay may be extended a week. An effort is being made to have the President visit Gloucester for the big field day on Tuesday, and it is hoped that he may stay over to attend the big fair in aid of the Red Cross Society which is planned for Manchester on Wednesday, with Miss Mabel Boardman, the Chairman of the committee, in charge of the affair.

Major Butt will accompany the President to Beverly, Secretary Hilles leaving at New York to spend the week-end with his family on Long Island. The President will endeavor to play golf every week-day morning at Myopia during his stay. It is doubtful if the Executive offices are opened until late in August, although the wires were cut in to-day to look after what official business may be sent over the wire from Washington.

BLEASE DROPS NOTARIES.

Governor Revokes Three Commissions Because of Ticket Agent Story.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 10.—Gov. Cole L. Blease to-day summarily revoked the commissions of three notaries public, James M. Alexander, J. H. Marritt, and John A. Horton. Alexander made affidavit that the charges that the Governor was uncivil to Miss Rogers, ticket agent of the Southern Railway, at Belton, were true, and Merritt and Horton administered the oath to others who made similar statements.

Gov. Blease issued a formal statement, saying that some other people would hear from "this dirty transaction" later. He also attacked the newspaper editors who published the story.

While a large crowd of people were waiting at Belton to buy tickets for a train which left in ten minutes, Gov. Blease asked Miss Rogers to exchange mileage for a ticket for a train which did not leave for an hour. She asked him to wait until she had sold tickets to the others. It is asserted that Gov. Blease, "in a most insulting manner," told her he would have her understand that he was Governor of South Carolina and did not have to wait. He also informed her, it is charged, that if he could avoid it he wouldn't ride on "her old Southern Road," and threatened to report her to the Superintendent.

Gov. Blease admits the incident, but says he wasn't discourteous.

A. H. WOODS'S PRODUCTIONS.

Eddie Foy in "Pet of the Petticoats" Among Early Openings.

The first of the A. H. Woods attractions to start out this season will be "The Girl in the Taxi," which will open at Asbury Park to-night, with Bobby Barry in the leading role. On Aug. 23 Eddie Foy, in the new musical farce, "The Pet of the Petticoats," will open at the same place and then go to the Olympic Theatre, Chicago, for a run. His company will include Harry Fox and the Millership sisters, Maud Lambert, the eight Berlin Madcaps, the "six steppers," Weston, Fields, and Carroll, Bell Ashlyn, and William Sellery.

On Aug. 23 Julian Eltinge, in "The Fascinating Widow," will open at the Apollo Theatre, Atlantic City, and after two weeks in other cities will come to the Liberty Theatre, starting his season here on Sept. 11. Dustin and William Farnum will begin their joint starring tour in "The Littlest Rebel" at the Chicago Opera House. Marguerite Sylva, in Franz Lehar's "Gypsy Love," will open at Hartford, Conn., on Sept. 29, and a month later will come to the Globe Theatre, New York. "Modest Susanne," "The Widow Wire," and "Little Nemo" will be produced by Mr. Woods in November.

HACKETT SUES WM. A. BRADY

Seeks $5,000 for Breach of Contract and Gets Attachment Writ.

James K. Hackett, the actor, through his attorneys, A. L. & S. F. Jacobs, filed a suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against William A. Brady, Ltd., for $5,000, charging breach of contract. Upon Mr. Hackett filing security for costs Justice Brady issued a writ of attachment against the defendant. Papers were served at Mr. Brady's place of business yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Hackett, in his complaint, alleges that he made a five-year contract with William A. Brady, Ltd., whereby he was to be starred and was to receive $500 a week and 33 1-3 per cent. of the profits for the first two years and 50 per cent. thereafter. He claims that he was to receive $5,000 a year as a guarantee from the receipts, and that the year having ended on May 27, 1911, he made a demand upon Mr. Brady for the amount of the guarantee, and that the demand was refused.

TO-DAY'S MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

BATTERY PARK.
Frank Stretz's Band.

PART I.

Prelude, "Star-Spangled Banner" ..... Key
March, "The Winged Foot" ..... Stretz
Overture, "Mansaniello" ..... Auber
Invitation to Dance ..... Weber
Fantasia, "Crème de la Crème" ..... Tobani
Csardas from "Coppelia" ..... Delibes

PART II.

Waltz, "Jolly Fellows" ..... Vollstedt
Selection from "Naughty Marietta" ..... Herbert
Fantasia, "The Bartered Bride" ..... Smetana
Slavonic Dance No. 1 ..... Dvorak
Polonaise Militaire ..... Chopin
"Home, Sweet Home."

HUDSON PARK, AT 8 P. M.
Louis Fischer's Orchestra.

Salutation, "Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "Arabia" ..... Buck
Overture, "Light Cavalry" ..... Suppe
Concert Waltz, "Gold and Silver" ..... Lehar
Selection, "Hen-Pecks" ..... Sloane
Intermezzo, "King Chanticleer" ..... Ayer

PART II.

Overture, "Salute to Erin" ..... Costes
Characteristic, "Mr. Thomas Cat" ..... Halle
Selection, Popular Songs.
Patrol, "American" ..... Meacham
March, "My Maryland" ..... Mygrant
"America."

WILLIAM H. SEWARD PARK.
Kraskin's Band.

PART I.

Salutation—"The Star-Spangled Banner" ..... Key
March—"Land of Harmony" ..... Snyder
Overture—"Pique Dame" ..... Suppe
Waltz—"La Glisane" ..... Pinsuti
Selection—"Faust" ..... Gounod
Song—"Hearts and Flowers" ..... Mosse

PART II.

Overture—"Fest" ..... Latann
The Hebrew "Kol Nidre" ..... Kraskin
Medley Selection—"Popular Airs."
Intermezzo—"Cavalleria Rusticana" ..... Mascagni
Finale—"Moonlight Glide" ..... Von Tilzer
"Home, Sweet Home."

PORT RICHMOND PARK.
Joseph Stanley, Bandmaster.

PART I.

March—"Emperor Frederic" ..... Blon
Overture—"Mazeppa" ..... Mahl
Waltz—"Symposia" ..... Bendix
Popular Airs—Selected.
Song—"Sally in Our Alley" ..... Brooks

PART II.

Overture—"Light Cavalry" ..... Suppe
Intermezzo—"Hearts and Flowers" ..... Tobani
Fantasia—"Martha" ..... Flotow
Popular Medley—Selected.
Galop—"Melter Skelter" ..... Faust
"Home, Sweet Home."

MISS CROSMAN IN AMATEURISH PLAY

Her Skill and Spirits Bring Some Joy to Proceedings That Are Long-Drawn Out.

MISS DUPREE ALSO HELPS

But "The Real Thing" Retraces Its Own Steps Too Often to be Interesting for Long.

THE REAL THING, a comedy in three acts, by Catherine Chisholm Cushing. Maxine Elliott's Theatre.

Richard Grayson	Frank Mills
Kate Grayson	Minnie Dupree
Jack	Mac Macomber
Dorothy	Allene Morrison
Otiwy Wyvert	Marion Kerby
Jess Lorraine	Henrietta Crosman
Tom Bradley	Albert Brown

In "The Real Thing," a play by Catherine Chisholm Cushing, seen for the first time at the Maxine Elliott Theatre last evening, the best moment occurs in the second act. Jess Lorraine, a widow, played by Henrietta Crosman, has recently encountered Tom Bradley, an old flame, whom she had not seen for seven years. Jess has determined to keep from him the fact that her husband is dead, but Kate Grayson, her well-meaning friend, has secretly "put him wise," as the saying goes. When, therefore, Tom proceeds to make passionate love to the widow she regards it as an affront and sends him packing from the house.

This is the best part of the play, because, in the first place, it is the most direct thing in it, and in the second place, the very least obvious occurrence of the entire action. What precedes it is occasionally amusing, sometimes clever, but often very tiresome, and mainly so because there is so much repetition of preparation to make every point tell, that before the point itself has arrived one is bored with the thought of it.

You learn very soon that Mrs. Grayson, once a veritable belle and the champion tennis player of her set, has after marriage settled down into a household drudge; that she slaves for her two babies, and in consequence neglects her husband; that liquor is not allowed in the house, for fear that eventually it will be a bad example for the masculine child, although up to now he is still in pinafores; you get, in fact, all the details of why Smith—or, rather, Grayson—left home and went to play next door with an amiable and attractive young person who happens to be conveniently at hand. You get these facts over and over again with the entrance and exit of each and every character; they talk quietly of them, they shout them, they do everything but sing them. But they can't do the last, because the piano lid is down; has been since they married, though Kate used to play and sing most beautifully.

Such is the preparation presumably regarded as necessary to make things plain to people who go to the theatre. Perhaps it is necessary. Who shall say? But when the method of iteration and reiteration is continued into a second act, with a third that chases the whole subject of the other two acts round Robin Hood's barn when a straight line would bring things to a focus, it is time to cry quits.

As a matter of fact, taken in its entirety "The Real Thing" is rather an amateurish affair, which only the unflagging spirits and good art of Miss Crosman and the admirable discretion and restraint of Miss Minnie Dupree make tolerable. All that she does in this play Miss Crosman has done repeatedly before, but they are things that no one else really does any better. She is here, in the beginning, the wise widowed person who discovers signs of discord in the household, analyzes the conditions as any wise woman would, and goes about to effect a remedy.

She transforms the little lavender and lace housewife into a fashion plate, an incident by the way handled to much better advantage in Albert E. Thomas's play, "Her Husband's Wife," and she eventually plunges herself into great distress over the belated arrival of the love story involving her own future happiness. Incidentally it might be mentioned that for a woman whose eyes have been previously wide open she is here singularly blind, which is merely to say in another form, that the later complications are so artificial as to be wholly without illusion.

Of the supporting company besides Miss Dupree who lends much value to the whole performance, Albert Brown was alone wholly competent and satisfying.

Edmund Breese in a New Play.

Weber's Theatre will open on Thursday, Sept. 14, with Edmund Breese in "A Man of Honor," a modern drama by Isaac Landman. The company supporting Mr. Breese includes Edward H. Robins, Ben Johnson, Ralph Delmore, Muriel Starr, Fay Wallace, and Hans Roberts. The production of "Señorita," that was announced to open Weber's Theatre, has been postponed. It will be presented on tour during the Winter and brought to New York later in the season.

"Pomander Walk" to Open Wallack's.

Wallack's Theatre will open for the season on Saturday, Sept. 2, when "Pomander Walk" will come in for a short season, preceding the opening there of George Arliss in "Disraeli" on Sept. 18. The "Pomander Walk" company will arrive from England on the Cymric on Aug. 31 ready for the opening without rehearsal. Miss Dorothy Parker, daughter of the play's author, Louis N. Parker, will again have her original role of Marjolaine.

"The Siren" at Knickerbocker Aug. 28.

The season of the Knickerbocker Theatre will open on Monday evening, Aug. 28, when Charles Frohman will present Donald Brian in the new musical comedy, "The Siren," by the authors of "The Dollar Princess." Mr. Brian's supporting company will include Julia Sanderson, Elizabeth Firth, Frank Moulan, Will West, Pope Stamper, Gilbert Childs, Florence Morrison, and Moya Mannering.

"The Creation" at Columbia.

Haydn's oratorio, "The Creation," was splendidly rendered by the Columbia chorus of the Summer School last evening. The interpretation of Grieg's "Landsighting" by the men's chorus was realistic. It is to be regretted that this second oratorio is the last to be given this season. Under the leadership of Walter Henry Hall the chorus has been trained to a high state of efficiency.

The Summer School closes next Wednesday.

Household Show for Madison Garden.

The last midsummer show to be held at Madison Square Garden before that big structure is torn down will be held from Aug. 19 to Aug. 26, when the National Household Show will have the use of the arena. The President of the Household Show, Harry Cochrane, promises that this year's exhibition will be much more elaborate than last Summer's show. Invitations have been issued to the Playground and Recreation Association of America and to the Committee on Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society to have special exhibits, and manufacturers and dealers of all sorts of household appliances will display their wares.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

David Belasco has completed the cast of "The Woman" by the engagement of Harold Vosburgh, Stephen Fitzpatrick, and William Holden. Other members of the company will be John W. Cope, Edwin Holt, Cuyler Hastings, Carleton Macy, Jane Parker, and Mary Nash.

The first of the companies to play "Baby Mine" this season under the management of William A. Brady, Limited, will leave this morning for Halifax, N. S., for a tour through Canada. "Over Night," also under Mr. Brady's direction, opened in Boston Monday night, with the original company.

During John E. Kellerd's engagement at the Irving Place Theatre where he opens on Aug. 28 he will present, in English, the tragedy of "Oedipus Rex," by Sophocles. Rose Coghlan and Aubrey Boucicault have been engaged for his company.

Sam Bernard will begin his short engagement in "He Came from Milwaukee" at the Casino Theatre on Aug. 21, instead of at the Herald Square, as was announced. The Kinemacolor pictures of the coronation will remain at the latter theatre.

"What the Doctor Ordered," the comedy by A. E. Thomas that Wagenhals & Kemper will produce at the Astor Theatre, following "Seven Days," will have its premier at the Princess Theatre, Toronto, on Sept. 11.

BARS VESTED CHOIRS.

John D. Bryant Leaves Request for Christ Church, Conditionally.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—Public bequests to a total of more than $140,000 are contained in the will of John D. Bryant, an old-time Boston lawyer, which was filed in court to-day. To his birthplace, Meriden, N. H., he gives $10,000 for the sick and needy, and various church and school funds.

Among other public gifts are $10,000 for Harvard Dental School, $10,000 for various Boston charities, and $5,000 to the Fairmount College at Wichita, Kan.

In bequeathing a trust fund of $10,000 for the benefit of Christ Church, in this city, Mr. Bryant makes the condition that there shall be no vested choir, and that the trust shall continue "so long, and only so long, as the Divine Presence is recognized as so pervading the church and encompassing the worshippers that it is not necessary to turn about and look into every corner in order to find the Deity or to render homage or to implore benediction."

William Alloway Deering.

William Alloway Deering, advertising manager of The Sun, is dead at his apartment in Bretton Hall, Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street. Mr. Deering had been with The Sun for ten years, taking the position as advertising manager after twelve years on the editorial staff of The Mail and Express. On the day of the great blizzard of 1888 Mr. Deering began work as a reporter for The Mail, and was subsequently city editor and managing editor. Mr. Deering was born in Toronto, Canada, June 5, 1858. He was a graduate of the University of Coburg and first began newspaper work in Canada. He was a member of the Sphinx Club and the Press Club. At his own request burial will be in the Press Club plot in the Cypress Hills Cemetery. A widow survives him.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD E. STERNS, formerly proprietor of the Highland Paper Company at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., died yesterday at the home of his daughter in Springfield, Mass. He was 65 years old, and had been identified with paper making for fifty years. He had been manager of the Windsor Paper Company of Windsor Locks, Conn., and of the Eagle Company at Huntington (and of the Eastern Manufacturing Company of Bangor, Me. Mr. Stearns leaves a widow and two daughters.

ROBERT W. REID died yesterday at his home on Oakwood Avenue, West Long Branch. He was born in Westfield, Conn., seventy-one years ago. He was a jeweler in early life, but for twenty-five years was connected with the police force of Brooklyn, N. Y., serving as Sergeant for many years. Mr. Reid was President of the West Long Branch Board of Education. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

WARREN F. SPAULDING, a wealthy retired h

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Recovery Follows Decline of Forty-Odd Stocks to Year's Lowest Prices.

TRADING WAS VERY ACTIVE

Good Showing Made in Unfilled Order Report of United States Steel Corporation.

Selling of stocks was heavy and general enough yesterday morning and the market's action subsequently encouraging enough to create a belief in banking circles that for the time being at least the selling movement had reached its culmination. It was with much caution and some reservation, however, that this view of the market was expressed. There can be no doubt of the feeling of discouragement which political activities against business has caused in the minds of many who would otherwise at a time like this freely purchase the securities which others have let go, and this fact helps to weaken the confidence in a recovery which otherwise would be very generally looked for after such a decline as that which the market has recently undergone. Nor is this feeling confined to what is commonly, collectively defined as Wall Street. Some tangible indications, such as a cancellation of orders previously placed, that business men over the country have felt the effect of this same sentiment have been coming to the notice of manufacturers. It is necessary to take note of this situation to properly interpret the recent course of events on the Stock Exchange.

Dealings mounted to the million share level yesterday, exceeding by one-third the heaviest transactions on any previous day since the start of the downward movement which proceeded under considerable headway last week and which continued at an even more rapid pace this week. It is less than three weeks ago that the average price of the leading active railroad issues reached the highest point of the year. How rapidly the market has moved since then is forcibly indicated by the fact that yesterday no less than forty-seven stocks sold at new low prices for the year. The list includes a number of inconspicuous issues, but many standard issues are also included. Among the stocks which made these new low records were Chesapeake & Ohio, Lehigh Valley, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Reading, and both issues of Rock Island. From this condition there was a substantial rally which was more prolonged and more regular than any which had come to the market since the beginning of the decline. The improvement in many issues well exceeded a point and among the leading issues the net losses for the day were in nearly all cases confined to fractions and in a few instances small net gains were shown. The volume of trading during the recovery was substantial, though considerably smaller than the dealings during the earlier hours before the decline in prices was checked.

Reports again circulated yesterday of the taking over of blocks of stocks from operators who found themselves in an uncomfortable position. These reports apparently were in part true and in part were based on distorted accounts of similar incidents which occurred earlier in the selling movement. It is well understood in banking circles that several large blocks of stocks were taken over from some too venturesome operators, though the bulk of the selling which has depressed prices was undoubtedly undertaken voluntarily. The admitted truth of some of these reports has served during recent days to lend color to other similar reports regarding individuals who, according to the best informed banking information, have at no time been in need of the help which, according to report, had been extended to them.

A very gratifying showing was made in the Steel Corporation's statement of unfilled tonnage, which revealed an increase of 223,000 tons during July, despite the larger percentage at which the plants of the corporation were operated during that month. At 3,384,000 tons the corporations' unfilled orders now stand at the highest figure reported since the end of August last year. If such a showing as this can be maintained for the next few months it will be made clear that despite the feeling of discouragement which has unquestionably been a powerful factor in the recent change in the position of the security market the business of the country which for a long period has been held in check is again going forward until such time at least as some of the deferred needs of the country have been filled. It was indicated yesterday that the advances lately recorded in the wheat market had pretty well discounted the showing made in the Government's crop report. The net changes in the grain market were slight, some options closing a trifle higher and others a trifle lower than on Wednesday. The somewhat better conditions which have existed since the beginning of the month are strengthening the hope that the final returns will better the indications of Wednesday's report from the Department of Agriculture, but any improvement which can reasonably be expected will still bring the country only average crops of the two principal cereals. The showing for nearly all the other crops reported on by the Department of Agriculture are also well under last year's final figures. This fact must be taken into account in gauging the effect of the crops as a whole upon general trade.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2¼@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 3@3¼ per cent. for sixty days, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for ninety days, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for four months, 3¾@4 per cent. for five and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 3½@3¾ sequestion pue sasodxo 10j 'suoj 3ed ¾o maturities, and 4@4½ per cent. for January and February maturities.

Private discount rates abroad: London, 2½ per cent., off 1-16 per cent.; Paris, 2½ per cent., unchanged; Berlin, 3 per cent., unchanged.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $238,046,739; Balances, $16,310,523; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $90,749.

The local banks have lost $2,168,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Foreign exchange rates on the points named were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8615; demand, $4.8585.
Paris—Cable, $5.19⅜ less 3-64; check, $5.19⅝ less 3-32.
Berlin—Cable, 95; check, 94 15-16 plus 1-64.
Switzerland—Cable, $5.19⅜ less 1-32, check $5.19⅝ less 5-64.
Holland—Cable, 40.24; check, 40.22.
Belgium—Cable, $5.20⅜ less 1-16; check, $5.21¼.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', sixty days, $4.8370; ninety days, $4.8240.
London—Commercial, sixty days, $4.83⅛; ninety days, $4.82¾.
Paris—Bankers, sixty days, $5.22½ plus 1-16; ninety days, $5.22¼ less 1-16.
Paris—Commercial, sixty days, $5.22½; ninety days, $5.23¾.
Berlin—Bankers', sixty days, 94⅝; ninety days, 94⅝.
Berlin—Commercial, sixty days, 94⅜; ninety days, 94¼, plus 1-32.
Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 15c discount; San Francisco, 20c [illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Thursday.

Total sales Aug. 10, 1911..... 1,053,670
From Jan. 1, 1911..... 64,291,815
Same period last year..... 115,706,455

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
21	22	700	Allis-Chalmers pf	22	22	22	22	
63	63½	21,300	Amalgamated Copper	63¼	63⅝	61¾	62⅜	−1⅝
53½	54	500	Am. Agricul. Chem	56	56	55	55	−1
50¾	50¾	4,100	Am. Beet Sugar	50¾	50¾	49¾	50¼	−½
9⅝	10	700	Am. Can	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
83½	84	2,100	Am. Can pf	83¾	83¾	83	83	−1
51⅝	52⅜	2,200	Am. Car & Foundry	52⅛	52⅝	50¾	52	−1
110	116¾	100	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	116¼	116½	110⅞	116⅝	+½
53½	54	1,800	Am. Cotton Oil	53⅞	53⅞	53	53	−½
21	23	100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	23	23	23	23	
19½	20	1,200	Am. Ice Securities	20	20	19¾	19¾	−⅝
7	9	400	Am. Linseed	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
28¾	29½	100	Am. Linseed pf	29	29	28	28	−1
81	85	600	Am. Locomotive	84¾	85	82⅝	83	−1½
104	106	100	Am. Locomotive pf	104	104¾	104	104	−½
4	5	200	Am. Malt	4	4	4	4	−1
38½	39	300	Am. Malt pf	38¾	38½	38	38	−1
71⅝	71⅝	21,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	72¾	72¾	70⅝	71⅝	−1¼
104⅜	105¼	800	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	103¾	105¼	104½	104½	−½
88¾	89	100	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	−¾
36⅞	37¼	120	Am. Steel Foundries	37	37	37	37	−¾
115½	115⅝	400	Am. Sugar Refining	115⅜	115⅝	115¼	115⅜	−¾
134⅜	134⅝	3,100	Am. Tel. & Tel	135	135	134⅞	134⅝	−⅜
		11,196	Am. Tel. & Tel. rights	6	6 11-32	5 15-16	5 15-16	−⅛
93	94⅜	700	Am. Tobacco pf	93½	93½	93	93	−1
90	91	100	Am. Woolen pf	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	+¼
37¼	37⅝	900	Anaconda Copper	38	38	36¾	37	−1
106¾	107¼	36,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	106¾	107	104⅝	105⅞	−1½
103	103½	300	Atch. Top. & S. F. pf	103	103½	103	103¼	+½
124	125	2,000	Atlantic Coast Line	124⅞	124⅞	123¾	124	−½
102½	102⅝	5,200	Baltimore & Ohio	102⅝	102⅞	102	102⅜	−½
		100	Bank of Commerce	209	209	206	206	−1
31	32	1,900	Bethlehem Steel	31⅞	32	30¾	31	
59	60	1,000	Bethlehem Steel pf	60	60	58¾	60	−½
76⅝	76½	5,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	76½	76½	76	76⅝	−½
237⅝	238	16,650	Canadian Pacific	237	237⅞	234½	237⅝	+1¼
24½	26¼	1,800	Central Leather	25	25⅜	24	24	−1½
98	99	100	Cent. Leather Co. pf	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	−1
74	74¼	10,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	75¾	75¾	73⅝	74⅛	−1½
20½	21	700	Chicago Gt. Western	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¾	−½
120¾	120¾	28,070	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	120¾	120⅞	119	120¾	−½
140	141	1,400	Chi. & Northwestern	141¾	141⅞	140⅜	140¾	−1
195	202	150	Chi. & Northwest. pf	201	201	201	201	−¾
130	133	200	Chi., St. P. M. & O	132	132	132	132	−7½
19⅝	20	5,000	Chino Copper	21	21¼	19⅛	19⅞	−1⅛
29½	30	2,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	30	30	29⅜	30	−⅝
50½	52	400	Colorado & Southern	50¾	50¾	50¼	50¾	−1⅜
79	80	135	Col. & South. 1st pf	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	−⅛
138⅛	139¾	2,700	Consolidated Gas	139	139⅞	138¾	139⅛	−⅝
13	13¼	600	Corn Products Ref	13	13¼	13	13⅛	−⅛
166	168	25	Del., Lack. & Hudson	167	167	167	167	−1
540	550	400	Del., Lack. & West	538	545	538	545	+7
26	26¼	400	Denver & Rio Grande	26	26	26	26	−⅛
64½	65½	500	Den. & Rio Grande pf	55	55	54⅝	55	−1
122		100	Detroit Edison Co	122	122	122	122	+7½
32¾	33	700	Distillers' Securities	32⅝	33	32½	33	+⅝
20	22	100	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	20	20	20	20	
31½	31¾	19,500	Erie	31⅝	31½	30⅝	31¼	−⅜
50⅜	50¾	5,800	Erie 1st pf	50¾	50¾	49¾	50¼	−⅝
40½	41¾	825	Erie 2d pf	42	42	40¾	40¾	−2½
60	60	100	Federal M. & S. pf	60½	60¼	60¼	60¼	−3
		70	Fourth Nat. Bank	205	206	204⅞	205	
130	133	100	General Chemical	132½	132½	132¼	132¼	−⅛
152½	153	1,800	General Electric	152⅜	152⅝	152	152⅜	−1½
48	50¾	300	General Motors	50¼	50¾	49½	49½	−1
82	85½	100	General Motors pf	84	84	84	84	−1
	5⅝	2,600	Goldfield Consol	5¾	5¾	5½	5⅝	
125¾	125¾	13,420	Great Northern pf	125½	126	124¾	125¾	+⅝
50¼	51	3,400	Gt. N. certs. prop	51¼	50⅝	49⅞	50⅜	−1⅛
83½	87¼		Homestake Mining	83½	83⅞	83½	83½	
138⅝	139	1,000	Illinois Central	138½	138⅝	137⅞	138⅝	−½
16½	16¾	2,200	Inter.-Met. v. tr. ctf	16½	16	16	16½	+¼
44½	45	2,600	Inter.-Met. pf	44½	45	43⅝	44½	+¼
115¾	116¼	2,800	Int. Harvester	116⅞	116⅞	114¾	115⅝	−¾
46¼	47	200	Int. Paper pf	46	46½	46	46½	
36¾	36¾	600	Int. Steam Pump	37¼	37⅝	36½	36½	−¾
87	87½	200	Int. Steam Pump pf	87	87	87	87	−1
17½	18¼	100	Iowa Central	18	18	18	18	−½
34	36	100	Iowa Central pf	34	34	34	34	−2
30¾	31	1,200	Kansas City South	31¼	31⅛	30¾	31	−1
68	68⅝	200	Kan. City South. pf	68½	68½	68	68	−1
103½	104¾	200	Laclede Gas	103¾	104¼	103¾	103¾	−¼
25	30	210	Lake Erie & West. pf	27	27	27	27	−1
167	167¾	10,700	Lehigh Valley	167	167½	165¾	167½	+½
143¼	144	1,100	Louisville & Nash	145	145	143	144	−1
83½	83½	100	Mackay Cos	83½	83½	83½	83½	−1
134	138	200	Manhattan Elevated	136	136	135	135	−2
73	77	100	May Dept. Stores	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	
4	5	100	Mercantile Marine	4	4	4	4	−⅛
20¾	20¾	1,500	Miami Copper	20⅝	20⅝	20	20	−1
44	45	100	Minn. & St. Louis pf	45	45	45	45	
133½	135	1,050	M., St. P. & S. S. M	135	135	132¾	132¾	−2¾
32½	32⅝	1,000	Mo., Kansas & Texas	33	33	32⅜	32⅜	−⅝
66	66¾	300	Mo. Kan. & Tex. pf	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	−⅜
42	42¾	15,700	Missouri Pacific	42¾	42⅞	40¼	42⅝	+⅝
150	160	50	Nash., Chat. & St. L	152½	152½	152½	152½	−½
130½	134½	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	132½	132½	132½	132½	−¾
128	129½	200	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	128½	128½	128½	128½	+¾
95	97	100	Nat. Enam. & S. pf	96	96	96	96	
51	61½	1,000	Nat. Lead Co	51	51¼	51	51½	−⅜
20	30	300	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	−¾
17½	17⅝	3,000	Nev. Consol. Copper	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	−⅛
65	65	100	N. Y. Air Brake	68	68	68	68	−3
104½	105	14,750	New York Central	105¼	106¼	103¾	104⅝	−⅜
135	136	200	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	−¼
40¼	40½	400	N. Y., Ont. & West	40¾	40½	40	40¼	−¾
103½	104	2,900	Norfolk & Western	102⅞	103½	102¾	103½	+¾
71¼	72⅛	200	North American	71½	71⅝	71½	71⅝	−¼
122	122¼	18,400	Northern Pacific	121⅝	122⅝	120¾	122½	+¾
29⅝	30	1,100	Pacific Mail	29¾	30	29	29¾	−½
40½	41	700	Pacific Tel. & Tel	41⅜	41⅜	40¾	40¾	−2½
120¾	121	15,220	Pennsylvania R. R	121½	121⅞	120	120⅞	−¾
104⅝	105⅛	100	People's Gas, Chi	104⅝	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝	−¼
19	19¼	1,000	Pittsburgh Coal	19	19¼	18⅞	19	−¼
85½	86	1,500	Pittsburgh Coal pf	84½	85⅞	84⅜	85¼	−¾
32⅜	33	200	Pressed Steel Car	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	−1
99⅜	100	120	Pressed Steel Car pf	99⅜	99⅜	98⅜	98⅜	−1⅛
110	116	100	Pub. Serv. Corp. N. J.	115	115	115	115	
15⅛	15¾	1,800	Ray Consol. Copper	15⅜	15⅝	15	15¼	−⅜
82	84	800	Ry. Steel Spring	81⅞	82	81⅜	82	−1
101	103	150	Ry. Steel Sp. pf	101½	101¾	101¾	101¾	+⅝
147⅛	149	158,500	Reading	147⅜	148¾	146⅜	148	+⅝
90½	91	700	Reading 2d pf	91	91½	90⅝	90⅝	−1⅛
27½	27⅝	785	Rep. Iron & Steel	27½	27½	27	27	−1⅛
92⅜	92⅝	600	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	92½	92½	92	92⅜	−⅝
27⅝	28	11,100	Rock Island Co	28	28¼	27	27⅝	−1
53	53½	6,200	Rock Island Co. pf	54	54	52	53	−1
65⅝	66	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	64⅝	65	64⅜	65	−1½
43⅜	43¾	1,000	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	43½	44	43½	43½	−1⅛
67½	68½	1,200	St. L. Southwest'n pf	68¼	69¼	68	68	−2
137½	138	100	Sears, Roebuck & Co	137½	137¾	137¼	137¾	−2⅜
46½	47¼	200	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	−1½
115¾	115⅞	27,000	Southern Pacific	115⅝	116	114¾	115⅝	−¾
28⅝	28¾	10,200	Southern R'way 1st	29	29¼	28¼	28¾	−⅝
68⅝	70	1,800	South. R'way pf., ext	68⅝	69	68¼	69	+⅝
33	33¼	1,380	Tennessee Copper	33½	33½	32⅜	32⅝	−1⅜
103	105	880	Texas Co	103	104	102	104	−1
26¼	27	600	Texas & Pacific	26⅜	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	−⅝
90	95	500	Texas Pac. Land Tr	90½	90½	90½	90½	
8½	9	1,000	Third Avenue	9	9	8½	8½	−1
91½	93	610	Underw'd Typewriter	93	93½	90½	93	−1
6½	8	100	Union Bag & Paper	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	−⅛
177	177¼	195,300	Union Pacific	176	178⅝	175⅞	177¼	−1⅝
92⅝	94	300	Union Pacific pf	92½	92½	92¼	92½	−⅛
62	65	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	63	63	63	63	−½
14	15	110	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	14½	14½	14½	14½	−⅛
52⅜	55	400	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	53	53	52¾	53	−⅛
37	38¼	3,900	U. S. Rubber	37⅝	37⅞	36	37	−½
111	111½	200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	111½	111½	111¼	111½	−⅛
73⅝	73¾	230,000	U. S. Steel	73½	73⅝	72⅝	73¼	+¼
116¼	116⅝	1,780	U. S. Steel pf	117	117	116¼	116⅝	−⅛
45⅞	45⅞	3,000	Utah Copper	45	45⅞	44⅝	45⅞	+⅝
54½	54⅝	7,100	Va.-Caro. Chemical	55¼	55¼	54	54⅜	−1
120¼	121	200	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	−⅝
	38	100	Va. Ry. & Power	38	38	38	38	−½
		200	Va. Ry. & Power pf	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	
14¼	14⅝	900	Wabash	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	−⅛
31⅞	32¼	1,000	Wabash pf	31⅝	32	31⅝	32	
155	160	60	Wells Fargo Express	161	161	160	160	
58¾	59	1,000	Western Maryland	58	59	57	59	−1¼
75	75¼	1,000	Western Union Tel	75⅝	75⅝	75¼	75½	+⅜
63	66¼	900	Westinghouse E. & M	65	66	64⅞	66	+⅜
54½	56	1,500	Wisconsin Central	53	54	52	54	−½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r.	1930	100¾	100¾	Col. & So. 2d pf	75	80
2s, c.	1930	100¾	100¾	Col. & H. C. & I. full paid	12	13
3s, r.	1918	101¾	102¼	C. R. & L.	70	...
3s, c.	1918	101¾	...	Cora, P. R. pf	76	80
4s, r.	1925	112¾	114¼	Crex Carpet	65	80
4s, c.	1925	112¾	114¼	Cuba R. pf	80	...
Panama 2s, r., 1938	...	100	100¼	Cub.-Am. S.	30	45
Pan. 3s	...	102	102¼	Cub.-Am. S. pf	86	92½
D. C. 3-65s, reg.	...	106	106	D. M. & Ft. D.	5½	18
Adams Exp.	235	...	235	Det. & M.	120	...
Allis-Chalm.	6⅝	...	7⅛	Det. & M. pf	120	...
Am. Ag. C. pf.	...	101¼	...	Det. U. R.	69	75
Am. E. S. pf.	...	95	98½	Du. S. S. & A.	10	12
A. B. S. & Fdy.	...	62	94	Du. P. de N. Pow. pf.	...	95
Am. Coal	75	100		Ev. & T. H.	82	88
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	...	90	102	Ev. & T. H. pf.	90	100
Am. Exp.	220	...	225	F. M. & S.	20	25
Am. Snuff.	280	...	...	Gen. C. Co. pf.	...	107
Am. Snuff pf.	...	90¼	...	Granby Con.	60	...
Am. S. Ref. pf.	...	115	117	Hav. R. R.	98¼	99¼
Am. W. Co.	29¼	...	30	Hock. Val.	115	135
Am. W. P. pf.	...	97	99	Ill. C.	94¼	...
Ann Arbor.	30	...	40	Inger.-Rand.	100	...
Ann Arbor pf.	...	60	80	Inger.-Rand pf.	100	...
Assc. Oil	81	...	84	Int. H. pf. ex div.	120¼	122
Batt. & O. pf.	...	85	88	Int. Paper.	10	11
Batopilas M.	1⅛	...	1⅜	Jol. & Chi.	161½	...
B. Un. G.	193	...	140	Kan. C.	...	...
Brunz. Ter.	9	...	10	S. & Mem. pf.	75	80
B. R. & P.	107½	...	120	K. & T.	40	50
B. R. & P. pf.	...	180	150	K. & T. pf.	80	90
Buf'k Co.	39½	...	31	Lack. Steel	37	40
Canada So.	...	...	72½	L. E. & W.	10	12
C. R. R. of N. J.	...	265	270	Lake Shore.	325	450
C. C. & A.	...	115	119½	Long Island	40½	53
Chi. & Alt.	20	...	30	Mackay Cos. pf.	72	73
Chi. & Alt. pf.	...	40	50	Mah. C. R.	600	...
Chi. Gt. W. pf.	...	40	45	Mer. Marine pf.	18¼	18¾
Chi. Ind. & L. pf.	...	60	80	May Dept. Stores pf.	111	113½
C. M. & St. Paul pf.	140½	...	152	Mich. Cent.	...	150
Chi. St. P., M. & Om.	...	100	100	M. & St. L.	80	83
Chi. Un. T. pf. stg.	2	...	3	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	146	149
Chi. Un. T. pf. stg. st	5	...	6½	Leased line	95	...
C. C. C. & St. L.	83½	...	90½	Nat. Enam.	17	18
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	100	...	100	Nat. Enam. pf.	107	109½
Colo. Fuel & Iron pf.	...	120	...	Nat. Rys. of M. 1st pf.	...	95
Col. & H. C. & I.	...	25	...	ex div.	94	97
				N. Cent.	140	...
				N. Y. C. & St. L.	67	80
				N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	95	103
				N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	82	88
				N. Y. D. Co.	...	99
				Norf. So.	43¾	44¾
				Norf. & W. pf.	89	92
				Nor. Cent.	145	...
				N. Y. T. & Light	...	2¼
				Ont. Mining	1¾	106
				Pac. Coast.	93	110
				Pac. C. 1st pf.	85	106
				Pac. C. 2d pf.	95	106
				Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf.	91	99¾
				P. M. & S.	20	25
				Pen. C. Co. pf.	...	107
				Pere M.	13	15
				Pere M. 2d pf.	...	33
				P. C. C. & St. L.	94	98
				P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	108	115
				P. Pt. W.	...	167
				Pitts. St. pf.	100	103½
				Pullman Co.	155	160
				Quicksilver.	2	3
				Quicksilver pf.	4	5
				Rdg. 1st pf.	90	61½
				Reno & S.	153¼	...
				St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. ctfs.	133	180
				St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. new ctfs.	56	61½
				St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. pf.	...	120
				St. L. & S. W.	29	31
				Sears-Roeb. pf.	...	121¾
				So. P. R. R.	75¼	85
				So. P. R. S. pf.	107¼	110

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
4½s, May, 1957 old	109¾	109	108¾	109
4½s, Nov., 1957, new	108¾	109

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

London Market Heavy—Paris Prices Irregular—Berlin Bourse Weak.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Money rates were firmer, but discounts were easy to-day.

The stock market continued heavy on the strike movement. Home rails declined from ½ to a point, and industrial and Kaffir shares were weak, while Mexican rails were depressed by poor traffic reports. Foreign securities were generally steady.

American securities opened a fraction higher, but soon weakened under realizing. Later the crop report of the United States Department of Agriculture, together with Wall Street liquidation, caused additional losses and a weak closing.

Money, 1@1¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@2¾ per cent.; for three months' bills 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent.

Gold premium at Madrid, 8.50; at Lisbon, 7.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse to-day.

Three per cent. rentes, 94f 80c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 26c for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—Prices generally were weak on the Boerse to-day. Iron and steel shares were firm on favorable reports from the United States.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47 pfennigs for checks.

Money, 2½ per cent.

Private discount rate, 3 per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	78⅝			
Consols, account	78 3-16			
Anaconda	7⅝	26⅝	57½	— ⅝
Atchison	100¼	106¾	107	— ⅛
Canadian Pacific	242⅝	236⅝	237⅝	— 1
St. Paul	122½	130¼	131	— ½
Erie	31½	30½	31⅛	— ⅜
Erie 1st pf	51½	50⅝	51¼	— ⅜
Illinois Central	142	138	138⅝	— ⅛
Louis. & Nash	149	144⅞	144⅞	+ ⅛
N. Y. Central	103	103⅝	103⅝	— ⅛
Pennsylvania	63¾	132⅜	*131⅜	— ⅝
Reading	76⅝	149⅜	148⅝	— ⅛
Southern Pacific	118	114⅝	115⅜	— 1
Union Pacific	182¼	177⅛	178⅝	— 1½
U. S. Steel	75¼	73⅝	73⅝	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	120	116⅜	116⅝	+ ⅛

*Ex. dividend. Exchange 4.86.

Bank of England.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve	Dec. £715,000
Circulation	Inc. 230,000
Bullion	Dec. 485,428
Other securities	Dec. 188,000
Other deposits	Dec. 960,000
Public deposits	Dec. 319,000
Notes reserve	Dec. 648,000

Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 54.09 per cent.; last week it was 54.51 per cent.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England remained unchanged at 3 per cent. to-day.

Bank of France.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

Notes in circulation	Dec. francs 149,300,000
Treasury deposits	Inc. 50,000,000
General deposits	Dec. 42,375,000
Gold in hand	Dec. 4,400,000
Silver in hand	Dec. 3,700,000
Bills discounted	Dec. 239,625,000
Advances	Inc. 1,025,000

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird	1 9 1½	Esperanza	1 16 5
Tomboy	0 19 6	Dolores	1 10 0
El Oro	1 3 6	Stratton's Ind.	0 2 3

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TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Europe Buying Stocks Here.

Foreign buying was again in progress yesterday, although the extent of the purchases of American stocks ordered from abroad was not heavy enough to absorb more than a very small part of the liquidation which brought about the further general decline. This buying was, nevertheless, helpful in shaping sentiment. Much buying commonly described as foreign really originates on this side and is not, therefore, to be taken as a gauge of the European attitude toward this market. The buying from abroad which was being talked about in banking circles yesterday was not this pseudo-foreign buying, but actual purchases of stocks by investors abroad who have been attracted to some of the standard international stocks by the heavy declines which have taken place in the last ten days.

***

Looking Ahead on the Curb.

There is no limit to the Curb traders' license in offering "when issued" contracts, but the transactions Wednesday in New York State Barge Canal Terminal 4s "when issued" have aroused some criticism. Although the issue of bonds to cover the proposed barge canal terminals has been authorized, brokers who quarrel with the "when issued" transactions point out that the sites for the terminals have not yet even been chosen and that with all the delays coincident to such matters it will be a matter of two or three years, at least, before the authorized bonds might be expected to be available for delivery on such future contracts as were made Wednesday. The "when issued" contracts were put out at 102¼ to 102½, substantially below the State 4s actually outstanding, and it was pointed out that however difficult to figure the profit to either buyer or seller of the "contracts" the appearance on the Curb of terminal 4s as low as 102¼ might have value from its effect sentimentally on the real outstanding bonds.

***

Steel Trust in Canada.

The United States Steel Corporation has been pushing with increasing energy during the dullness at home its foreign business, with the result that its export sales are up to record figures. One of the latest steps in this campaign is the establishment of an office of the United States Steel Products Company in Toronto. Although the Canadian steel industry is fostered by the home Government, the corporation without doubt can deliver across the border pretty nearly everything but fabricated material at a price to compete with the native industry.

***

Rainfall Below Normal.

Crop experts have been accounting for the falling off in crop conditions in the Spring wheat belt and the western borders of the corn belt by the cumulative effect of the three seasons which have now gone by without normal rainfall in those regions. The Government returns of rainfall from March 1 to Aug. 7 show only 35 points out of the 163 at which weather observation stations are maintained showing precipitation above normal for the period. Of these 12 are in the Rocky Mountains, 7 in the Lake region, 5 on the Pacific Coast, 4 on the Gulf Coast, 3 in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, and 2 on the Atlantic Coast. In the Upper Mississippi Valley and the Missouri Valley, where the crops have suffered most in the past three years, there are only 2 points with moisture above normal and 27 where it has been below.

***

Suing for Back Interest.

Trustees of an estate holding $36,000 income bonds of the Midland Railroad, a line seventy-one miles long, which was merged with five other companies into the New York, Susquehanna & Western in 1881, have brought suit against the Susquehanna, the Central Trust Company, and the Erie Railroad, for unpaid interest on the Midland bonds since 1861. Since the consolidation of the six roads, the earnings of all the lines have been merged, and no interest has been paid on the Midland's income bonds. In the suit the plaintiffs contend the income bondholders have a lien on all of the property formerly of the Midland, and that that property is held in trust by the New York, Susquehanna & Western for the payments of debts of the Midland. It is asserted that the claim of the bondholders is superior to the various mortgages, aggregating $12,250,000, which have been issued by the consolidated company. The Midland bondholders say that they are entitled to interest from the time of the consolidation, on the ground that the company violated its duties in transferring is property without making provision for its creditors, and thereby caused the principal of the bonds to become due.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

On the Metal Exchange yesterday trading was quiet on a parity with Wednesday night's closing with the exception of tin, which was down 1/40 in the bid and up 1/40 in the asking price.

The closing bid and asked prices follow:

Standard copper:	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Spot	12.17½	12.37½	12.17½	12.37½
August	12.20	12.37½	12.20	12.37½
September	12.20	12.37½	12.20	12.37½
October	12.20	12.37½	12.20	12.37½
Lead	4.45	4.60	4.45	4.60
Spelter	6.05	6.15	6.05	6.15
Tin	42.75	43.50	42.90	43.50

London's Metal Exchange yesterday showed the following prices obtained for spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin. These closing prices compare with Wednesday's final figures:

	Thursday. £ s. d.	Wednesday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	58 5 0	58 7 6
Copper, futures	59 18 9	57 2 6
Pig tin, spot	192 0 0	193 15 0
Pig tin, futures	187 15 0	188 15 0

The market closed firm. Spanish pig lead was unchanged at £13 10s. 7d. Spelter was strong at an advance of 5s. to £26. Cleveland warrants were a shade higher, at 46s. to 10½d.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday and the elapsed periods of the month and of the fiscal year as follows:

	Aug. 9.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Repts., customs	$1,047,210	$7,555,670	$30,980,172
Internal rev.	1,937,782	7,428,131	30,162,364
Corporation tax	2,167	75,146	1,406,152
Miscellaneous	54,780	1,242,848	5,777,656
Total receipts	2,141,911	16,301,316	68,386,375
Expenditures	2,563,730	16,243,841	66,432,348
Surplus	*421,819	*1,942,524	*18,035,965

*Deficit.

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

At the beginning of business to-day the condition of the United States Treasury was:

Working balance in Treasury offices, $87,768,570; in banks and Philippine Treasury, $35,008,211.

Total of general fund, $150,138,236.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The members of the Cotton Exchange have petitioned for the usual holiday on the Saturday preceding Labor Day.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list Seaboard Air Line Railway Company $24,295,000 4 per cent. refunding mortgage bonds, due 1950.

The Erie has divided an order for 4,500 freight cars among the Standard Steel Car Company, the Pressed Steel Car Company, and the American Car and Foundry Company.

The meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York Metal Exchange, scheduled for yesterday, at which the question of allowing a special call for the electrolytic copper was to have been considered, has been postponed until next Tuesday.

The Underground Electric Railways Company of London has declared interest on the income bonds for the half year ending June 30 at the rate of 1¼ per cent. per annum. The preceding semi-annual dividend was at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum. These payments are free of the British income tax.

On and after Sept. 1 the Chicago & Eastern Illinois will deliver in exchange for Evansville & Terre Haute preferred stock refund mortgage bonds of the latter road in three amount of par value. The bonds are a new issue secured by a mortgage upon all of the Evansville & Terre Haute franchises and property.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN

Continued Declines in Many Issues in Yesterday's Trading at Other Points.

NATIONAL BISCUIT PROFITS

Director Says There Will Be No Change in Common Stock Dividend.

Stocks continued heavy on the out-of-town Exchanges yesterday, with a small volume of trading.

Some issues of bonds were in fair demand, but general trading was inactive in Baltimore yesterday.

Further declines were the rule in the Boston market. North Butte, Amalgamated, United States Smelting, and several other of the prominent issues made a new low record for the present movement. There was a slight rally toward the latter part of the day, and the market closed steady at some recovery.

Prices ruled heavy on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday, losses ranging from a fraction to well over a point. Among the largest declines were that in Commonwealth Edison, which closed at 133, compared with 134½ Wednesday night, and that in Can preferred, amounting to almost 2 points. There was a concession of almost a full point for the day in Sears-Roebuck and fractional losses were experienced by Illinois Brick, McCrum-Howell common, Hart Schaffner & Marx, Can common, Chicago Railways 2s, and People's Gas.

It can be announced on the authority of a Director that the common stock dividends of the National Biscuit Company will not be changed at this time. It is further stated that the present rates will not be changed for the current fiscal year.

Business of the company is showing the normal average increase in sales of goods, and the margin of profit is about the same as in recent years. A higher rate could be paid on the common shares, but it never has been the policy to change the amount of the dividend disbursements in the middle of any fiscal year.

Following the further declines in the New York market Philadelphia stocks weakened all around. United Gas Improvement fell to 85¼ before midday, a loss of over a point, whereas Lehigh Valley and Reading were, of course, acutely depressed. Asphalt fell a point, as did Lehigh Valley Transit. United States Steel displayed remarkable resistance, ruling close to last night's parity, except for a brief recession during the first hour.

Yesterday's transactions on the various out-of-town Exchanges, as reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES, were as follows:

BALTIMORE.

Sales.	STOCKS.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Bonding	76¼	76¼	76¼
35	Baltimore Elec. pf.	30½	30½	30½
15	Continental Trust	218	218	218
165	Con. Coal	100¼	100¼	100¼
55	Con. Power	92	92	92
70	Fidelity & Deposit	151½	151	151
10	German-Am. Bank	107	107	107
2,015	Houston Oil	9¼	9	9¼
50	Houston Oil pf.	73	73	73
5	Maryland Trust pf.	116	116	116
50	United Rys.	18½	18½	18½
	BONDS.			
$138,000	A. C. L. con. deb. 4s	90¼	90	90
1,000	Baltimore Elec. 5s	99	99	99
16,000	Con. Power 4½s	87	87	87
31,000	Col.S.C.Ry.G.& E.5s	94	94	94
1,000	Georgia & Ala. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾
2,000	Ga., Car. & N. 5s	105	105	105
2,000	Jamison Coal & Coke G. C. 6s	93	92¾	92¾
2,000	Norf. & P. Trac. 5s	89½	89½	89½
3,000	Norfolk Ry. & L. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,000	Seaboard 4s, stamped	87	87	87
1,000	United Rys. fdg. 5s	87	87	87
10,000	United Rys. inc.	63¾	63¾	63¾
11,000	West. Penn. Tr. 5s	97	97	97

BOSTON.

Sales.	RAILROADS.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Atchison	105¾	105¾	105¾
10	Atchison pf.	102½	102½	102½
116	Boston Elevated	125½	125½	125½
23	Boston & Albany	221¼	221¼	221¼
12	Boston & Lowell	217	217	217
148	Boston & Maine	105¼	105	105
5	C. J. & S. Y.	165	164	164
100	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	114	114	114
125	Fitchburg pf.	127	127	127
170	Mass. Electric	20¾	20½	20¾
40	Mass. Electric pf.	91	91	91
5	Northern Pacific	121¾	121¼	121¾
234	N. Y., N. H. & H.	135½	135	133
275	Union Pacific	178	176	177⅝
230	West End	89½	89	89
10	West End pf.	96½	96½	96¾
	TELEPHONES.			
2,445	American	135¼	134½	134⅝
17,160	Am. Tel. & Tel. rts.	6 11-16	15-16	5 15-16
10	Cumberland	156¾	156¾	156¾
21	New England	147¾	147¾	147¾
4	Western pf.	90½	90½	90½
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
260	Am. Agr. Chem.	56¼	55½	56¼
150	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	19	19	19
275	Am. Pneu. Service	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	Am. Pneu. Serv. 2d pf.	15½	15½	15½
245	Am. Sug. Ref.	116¾	115¾	116
66	Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	120	116	117
354	Am. Woolen pf.	90¾	90	90
300	East Boston Land	11¼	10¾	10¾
220	Eastern Steamship	95	95	95
10	Edison	287	287	287
138	Gen. Electric	152¾	152	152
2	Mackay pf.	71½	71½	71½
370	Mass. Gas	95¾	94¾	95
24	Mass. Gas pf.	97¾	97¾	97¾
27	Mergenthaler	234	230½	234
30	Portland Elec.	64¼	64¼	64¼
4	Pullman	159½	158	159½
220	Swift	103¾	102¾	103
10	Torrington, Class A	81	81	81
13	Torrington pf.	29	29	29
230	United Fruit	138	136	136
2,410	United Shoe Machy.	42¾	42½	42¾
7,583	U. S. Steel	74¾	72¾	74¼
20	U. S. Steel pf.	117	116¾	116¾
	MINING.			
20	Adventure	6	6	6
90	Algomah	8	7⅞	8
10	Alloues	28	28	28
4,025	Amalgamated	63¼	61¼	63
630	American Zinc	27¾	26½	27
615	Arizona Com'l	14	13⅝	14
225	Boston Corbin	11¼	11	11
240	Butte Coalition	17	16⅛	16⅜
1,600	Butte Balaklala	4	4	4
1,810	Calumet & Arizona	53¾	51¼	53½
90	Calumet & Hecla	420	410	410
305	Chino Copper	21¼	19¾	20
200	Copper Range	58½	57	57¼
150	Daly West	5½	5¾	5¾
1,000	East Butte	13¼	12¾	12¾
30	Franklin	10½	10¼	10¼
310	Giroux	5 11-16	5 9-16	5¾
170	Granby	33	32	32
745	Greene-Cananea	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
201	Hancock	24½	23	24
10	Helvetia	1	1	1
140	Indiana	11¼	11¼	11¼
220	Island Creek	37	36¼	36¾
615	Inspiration Min.	7 9-16	7½	7½
200	Kerr Lake	4	3¾	4
100	Keweenaw	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,068	Lake	33	30½	31¾
150	Massachusetts	8	7⅞	8
50	Mayflower	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Miami	20½	20¼	20¼
275	Nevada	17¼	17¼	17¼
100	New Arcadian	29	29	29
70	Nipissing	8 7-16	8¼	8 7-16
2,235	North Butte	30½	29½	30¼
10	North Lake	6¾	6¾	6¾
25	Ohibway	5¼	5	5¼
30	Old Colony	28	28	28
20	Osceola	96¼	94¼	96
2	Quincy	65	65	65
45	Ray Cons.	15¾	15	15¾
125	Shannon	10¼	10	10
5	St. Mary's Land	49	49	49
40	Superior	27	27	27
400	Superior & Boston	5	4¾	4¾
175	Trinity	4	3¾	3¾
100	Tuolumne	4	4	4
788	U. S. Smelting	25	24	24
232	U. S. Smelting pf.	48	47½	48
120	Utah Apex	2½	2⅜	2⅜
245	Utah Cons.	14	13	13
220	Utah Copper	45¾	44¾	45
5	Wolverine	108	108	108
	BONDS.			
$21,000	Am. Agr. Chem. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾
4,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	91¼	91	91¼
5,000	Am. Zinc 6s, 1915	113	113	113
4,000	Gen. Motor 6s	90¼	90	90
500	K. C., M. & B. 4s	92	92	92
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	100	100	100
1,000	N. E. Cotton Yarn 5s	101	101	101

PITTSBURGH.

Sales.	STOCKS.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Consolidated Ice	10	10	10
11	Crucible Steel	13¼	13¼	13¼
215	Crucible Steel pf.	81¾	80¾	81
200	Ind. Brewing pf.	24½	24½	24½
905	Mfrs. Light & Heat	23	22½	22¾
90	Pittsburgh Coal	19¼	18¾	18¾
180	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	88¾	88	88
50	Pure Oil	9¾	9¾	9¾
50	River Coal	10¾	10¾	10¾
2,600	San Toy	40c	39c	40c
10	U. S. Glass	35	35	35
10	U. S. Steel	73¾	73¾	73¾
280	Westinghouse Elec.	34	33¾	33¾
	BONDS.			
$1,000	Pitts., McK. & C. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾
12,000	Pitts. Brewing 5s	101¼	101	101

CHICAGO.

Sales.	STOCKS.	High.	Low.	Last.
125	American Can	14	13½	13½
180	American Can pf.	83¾	83¼	83¼
90	American Shipbuilding	56	56	56
23	American Telephone	134½	134½	134½
110	Booth Fisheries pf.	95	85	93
100	Chicago Pneu. Tool	47¾	47¼	47¾
480	Chicago Rys., Series 2	30	29½	30
230	Chicago Subway	3	2¾	2¾
25	Chicago Telephone	123	122	123
93	Com. Edison	133¾	133	133
260	Diamond Match	103	103	103
150	Illinois Brick	53¾	53	53
20	Kansas City Ry. & L.	16	16	16
20	McCrum-Howell	47¼	47¼	47¾
50	Int. Harvester	114¾	114	115
90	National Biscuit	128½	128½	128¾
60	Hart S. & M. pf.	103¾	103¾	103¾
50	People's Gas	104¾	104¾	104¾
40	Quaker Oats pf.	107	107	107
770	Sears-Roebuck	138½	137¾	137¾
472	Swift & Co.	102¾	102	102
75	United Boxboard	2¾	2½	2¼
400	U. S. Steel	73¾	72¾	73¾
	BONDS.			
$3,000	City Railway 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾
1,000	Met. Elev. gold 4s	86½	86½	86½
2,000	South Side Elev. 4½s	95¾	95¾	95¾
5,000	Chicago Rys. 4s, B	86¼	85¾	85¾
5,000	Chicago Rys. 4s, D	86¾	86¾	86¾
5,000	Chicago Rys. 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾
20,000	Com. Edison 5s	103¾	103¼	103¼
6,000	Met. Elev. gold 4s	86¾	86¾	86¾
9,000	Met. Elev. gold 4s	86¾	86¾	86¾
1,000	Ogden Gas 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Sales.	STOCKS.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Amalgamated Copper	61¾	61¼	61¼
100	Am. Milling	1 2-16	1 2-16	1 2-16
100	Am. Railways	44½	43½	44½
40	Am. Smelt	71⅝	70⅞	71⅜
10	Brooklyn	76¾	76¾	76¾
7	Cambrig Iron	48¾	48¾	43¾
585	Cambria Steel	44¾	44¼	44½
110	C. & C.	73¾	74	74
16	Col. F. & I.	30	30	30
20	Con. Trac. N. J.	76	76	76
200	Erie	31½	30½	31
474	Elec. Co. Am.	11¾	11¾	11¾
142	Elec. Storage	63	62¾	62
582	Gen. Asphalt	31	29½	30¾
2	Kent. Sec. Cor.	15	15	15
85	Lake Sup. Corp.	25	25	25
5	Lehigh Nav.	90	90	90
222	Lehigh Nav. t. c.	90¾	90	90
152	Lehigh Valley	84	83	84
526	Lehigh Val. pf. t. c.	22½	21	22
10	Mo. Pacific	41¾	41¼	41½
13	Northwestern	140¾	140¾	140¾
320	Phila. R. T.	23¾	23¾	23
2,895	Phila. R. T. t. c.	23¾	23¾	23¾
10	Penn. Steel pf.	106	106	106
646	Penn. R. R.	60¾	60¾	60¾
95	Penn. R. R. pf.	44¾	44	44
2,683	Phila. Elec.	17¾	17¼	17½
4,660	Reading	74 1-16	73½	74¼
100	Rock Island	27¼	27¼	27¼
450	Southern Railway	29½	29¼	29¼
100	Tonopah Belmont	6 9-16	6½	6½
250	Tonopah Mining	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,438	U. G. I.	86¾	85¾	85½
15	Union Co. N. J.	240	240	240
17,780	U. S. Steel	73¾	73¾	73¾
100	Union Pacific	176¾	176¾	176¾
430	Union Traction	51	51	51
100	W., N. Y. & P.	4¾	4¾	4¾

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.	.03	Hale & Norcross	.18
Andes	.09	Julia	.03
Belcher	.47	Kentucky Con.	.06
Best & Belcher	.17	Mexican	2.05
Bullion	.10	Occidental Con.	.30
Caledonia	.33	Ophir	1.85
Challenge Con.	.11	Overman	.37
Chollar	.13	Savage	.11
Confidence	.56	Sag Belcher	.14
Con. Cal. & Va.	.79	Sierra Nevada	.32
Con. Imperial	.02	Union Con.	1.45
Crown Point	.40	Utah Con.	.09
Gould & Curry	.11	Yellow Jacket	.40

TONOPAH.		C. O. D.	.09
Belmont	6.65	Florence	1.85
Jim Butler	.27	Goldfield Con. M.	3.70
McNamara	.18	Goldfield Kewanna	.10
Midway	.17	Goldfield Merger	.25
Montana	.09	Great Bend	.05
North Star	.13	Jumbo Extension	.32
Tonopah Extension	.80	Lone Star	.09
West End	.53	Red Hills	.02
GOLDFIELD.		Silver Pick	.03
Atlanta	.15	BULLFROG.	
Blue Bell	.01	Tramps Cons.	.02
Booth	.09	Nevada Hills	3.00
Combination Fract.	.09		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	6	6¼	Jackpot	6	7
Elkton	60	61	McKinney	35	37
El Paso	49½	50	Old Gold	2½	3
Findley	4	5	Portland	99	100
Gold Dollar	15	15½	Vindicator	76	78
Isabella	10½	11½	Jen. Samp.		10

COMMODITY MARKETS.

WHEAT.—Wheat opened up on the cables, but met selling orders and lost the advance, with the Northwest particularly weak. Final prices were at about the low of the day, at a loss of 1c to 2¾c from the high of the morning. There was active trading, stimulated by the higher foreign markets, and there were good foreign orders in the market, resulting later in a large export business. The Government report, while unfavorable as the bulls had predicted. It indicated a crop for the three leading States of 164,000,000 bushels, or only 17,000,000 bushels less than last year. This estimate caused distinct pressure in Spring wheat markets. Weather conditions were much better in the Northwest and were more favorable in Canada. The Winnipeg market was a disappointment all day, and showed no attention to the higher European market. The decline permitted of large export sales. The transactions at New York were given at 504,000 bushels of No. 2 red, largely shippers' own taken on acceptances, and 90,000 bushels of Manitoba wheat at outports. There were also reports of some business in hard Winter wheat. The large stock of wheat at Chicago seems to be hard for the bulls to overcome, and there were rumors that the leading bull interests had been selling on the hard spot for the past few days. Stocks of 18,000,000 bushels are more than that market can readily handle. Western receipts for the day were moderate. In four days the movement has decreased 1,200,000 bushels from last week and 2,400,000 bushels from last year. Spot No. 2 red was quoted at 96¼c, free on board; No. 1 Northern, $1.00⅝; No. 2 hard Winter, 96½c; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.06½.

CORN.—The market for corn was very firm all day, reacting a little at the close. Prices opened up and the improvement continued. Buying was based on the Government report practically confirming the low crop estimates, but there were reports of improving conditions with the more favorable weather, and there was disposition to believe that final results would be better than those now indicated. There seems to be plenty of corn for sale on the advances, and prices reacted readily with the late decline in wheat. Exporters reported two loads at outports. No. 2 corn was reported at 71½c, elevator, domestic, and 71½c. free on board.

OATS.—Prices were firm most of the day, closing with very small net change. The advance in corn influenced buying to some extent, but the Government report was more favorable than many had expected, and there was disposition to take profits. Cash oats were fairly steady, and there were reports of 10,000 bushels for export at outports. Standards were quoted at 40c; No. 2 white, 38½@39c; No. 3 white, 45½c.

PROVISIONS.—The market was weak nearly all the session, closing at the low point. Prices have halted for a day or two, and fresh buying power has been wanting, notwithstanding the small hog movement at the West. Moderate selling orders came into the market, and in the absence of support prices were carried down quickly.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
September	96⅝	97⅛	97⅛	97⅝
December	1.03	1.02⅝	1.03	1.03¾
Corn—				
September	..	..	71	70¼
December	..	..	71	69
Land—				
Cash	..	..	8.90@9.05	8.90
September	..	..	9.05@9.15	9.13
October	..	..	9.10@9.22	9.15
November	..	..	8.90@9.05	8.96
December	..	..	8.75@8.90	8.80
January	..	..	8.75@8.80	8.76

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
September	95⅝	92¼

FINE OUTLOOK FOR COTTON.

Lemons, Apples, Oranges, and Rice Crops Also Above the Average.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Cotton, lemons, apples, oranges, and rice were the only crops which on Aug. 1 showed a growing condition above the average of recent years. All other crops fell below the average condition, while the combined condition of all crops was 14.6 per cent. below the average, according to the announcement of the Department of Agriculture to-day. On July 1 conditions were 10.7 per cent. below the average, and on June 1 they were 2.6 per cent. below.

The severe drought over a wide area of the country was the principal cause of the unusually low crop conditions, the report states.

A comparison of the condition of various crops on Aug. 1, at time of harvest, with their average growing condition on Aug. 1, of recent years, (past ten years for most crops,) is shown as follows, (100 representing average condition and not normal:)

	P.C.		P.C.
Cotton	112.2	Tomatoes	85.5
Lemons	104.2	Flax	84.7
Apples	101.7	Sorghum	84.6
Oranges	100.2	Blackberries	83.5
Rice	100.0	Onions	83.0
Sugar beets	99.7	Tobacco	82.7
Hops	99.3	Broom corn	81.7
Sugarcane	99.0	Oats	79.9
Grapes	98.0	Peaches	78.6
Watermelons	96.4	Hay	78.0
Canteleupes	93.6	Barley	77.8
Peary	93.5	Cabbage	77.0
Alfalfa	94.0	Hemp	75.9
Peanuts	94.1	Timothy	74.4
Beans, (dry)	92.6	Potatoes	73.5
Buckwheat	91.0	Spring wheat	72.7
Raspberries	91.0	Millet	72.4
Sweet potatoes	89.5	Clover hay, (production)	68.1
Kaffir corn	86.0	Pasture	67.8
Corn	85.7		

The preliminary estimate of yield per acre of Winter wheat is 98.5 per cent., and rye, 95.1 per cent. of average.

The above figures of growing conditions do not take into account the influence of changed acreages. Taking into account both acreage and condition, indications are that the wheat crop will be 4.1 per cent. less than the average annual production of the past five years; corn, 7.0 per cent. less; oats, 12.3 per cent. less; barley, 16.2 per cent. less; buckwheat, 8.8 per cent. less; potatoes, 21.9 per cent. less; tobacco, 23.0 per cent. less; flax, 2.9 per cent. less; rice, 7.5 per cent. more, and hay 22.8 per cent. less than the average production of the past five years.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
1st week Aug...	$192,958	$216,468	*$23,510
July 1-Aug. 7..	1,057,259	1,059,276	*2,016
DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON—			
4th week July..	47,138	51,682	*4,544
July 1-July 31..	130,849	151,372	*20,523

LONDON UNDERGROUND (London United Tramways)—

Wk. end. Aug. 6	£7,383	£9,594	£2,211
July 1-Aug. 6..	38,633	36,450	2,183

LONDON UNDERGROUND (Metropolitan District)—

Wk. end. Aug. 6	10,186	9,944	242
July 1-Aug. 6..	56,017	53,050	2,967

LONDON UNDERGROUND (Tubes)—

Wk. end. Aug. 6	11,200	11,500	*300
July 1-Aug. 6..	62,275	60,970	1,305

*Decrease.

BOSTON & MAINE for June—

	1911.	1910.	1909.
Freight rev.....	2,206,124	2,078,745	1,988,650
Passenger rev..	1,343,537	1,273,412	1,164,348
Other trans. rev.	251,582	251,345	238,601
Non-trans. revs.	64,785	60,097	57,241
Total op. revs..	3,863,030	3,684,201	3,448,872
Total op. exp..	3,427,911	3,079,660	2,590,172
Net oper. revs..	435,119	584,540	858,699
Outside oper....	1,314	*6,548	*3,004
Total net revs.	436,433	577,992	853,695
Taxes	147,235	165,480	157,985
Oper. income...	289,197	412,502	695,710
July 1 to June 30:			
Freight rev.....	25,891,461	25,431,236	23,014,437
Passenger rev..	15,324,451	14,633,085	13,451,731
Other trans. rev.	2,673,090	2,674,405	2,490,171
Non-trans. rev.	728,481	676,497	602,336
Total op. rev...	44,815,084	43,857,175	39,828,698
Total op. exp..	35,148,703	31,836,324	28,263,855
Net op. rev....	9,666,381	12,020,851	11,264,843
Outside op., net	68,235	47,259	83,415
Total net rev...	9,734,617	12,068,114	11,348,257
Taxes	2,080,905	2,070,584	1,789,932
Operating inc..	7,644,711	9,991,230	9,558,324

*Debit.

PACIFIC COAST COMPANY for June—

Gross	675,156	720,264	662,376
Expenses	580,918	604,435	568,747
Net	117,248	115,829	93,629
12 mos. gross...	7,798,739	7,903,148	6,380,507
Expenses	6,469,759	6,390,909	5,621,018
12 mos. net.....	1,328,980	1,512,479	959,489

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY estimated income for that company and its proprietary companies for the year ended June 30—

Miliesge	9,899	9,760.73	39,628.43
Gross op. rev.	122,620,330	135,622,607	120,521,909
Op. exp. and taxes	89,855,561	87,784,222	79,584,575
Net rev.....	42,764,978	47,238,385	40,937,334
Fixed & oth. charges ..	23,304,384	22,539,670	19,894,942
Surplus ..e..	19,460,594	24,707,715	21,542,392
Inc. other than trans. operation ..	6,260,840	*10,709,180	5,272,349
Total income avail. for common stk	25,721,434	35,416,895	26,814,941

*Includes $4,590,000 extra dividend received on Wells Fargo & Co.'s stock.

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM preliminary report for the year ended June 30—

Gross rev.....	58,985,108	60,226,699	55,760,461
Op. exp. & taxes	53,280,567	50,305,257	40,515,047
Net revenue ..	35,713,241	40,024,835	38,284,814
*Inc. fm. invest.	15,068,008	16,562,061	15,830,902
Other income..	2,400,087	2,949,990	1,905,430
Total income...	54,100,237	59,536,887	55,971,207
Fixed and other charges	14,080,294	14,031,196	14,372,606
Surplus	40,025,053	45,505,690	41,598,401
Pf. dividends...	2,961,744	2,962,000	2,961,524
Surplus	36,047,309	41,523,690	37,616,577

*The decrease in income from investments is due to the non-payment of the Chicago & Alton dividend, the conversion of Southern Pacific preferred to common, and the decrease in income from Pacific Fruit Express.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

REPUBLIC IRON AND STEEL CO. for the year ended June 30—

	1911.	1910.	1909.
Gross profits...	*2,758,698	4,227,368	2,769,147
Deprec., int'st, disc't, &c.....	743,764	901,847	728,322
Net profit.....	2,008,934	3,325,522	2,042,825
Bond interest...	586,415	422,606	412,479
Pref. dividend..	1,750,000	1,696,796	406,338
Surplus	†327,519	1,206,120	1,221,008
Prev. surplus...	4,954,660	5,920,535	4,699,527
Total surplus...	5,627,180	7,183,655	5,920,535
Other deduc....	264,784	12,198,904	
Surplus	5,362,446	4,954,660	5,920,535

*Gross profits after deduction of $1,315,162 for maintenance and repairs of plants, as against $1,274,589 previous year.

†Includes warrants issued for preferred dividends in arrears, (6% per cent.,) $1,378,141; discount and expense in connection with new issue of mortgage bonds and preferred stock, $768,902, and adjustment of taxes, &c., on undeveloped coal properties, $54,951.

Will Does Not Mention Husband.

The will of Mrs. Emilie D. Martin, wife of John Calvin Martin of 261 West Ninety-sixth Street, a wealthy coal operator, who gave large sums to educational and philanthropic institutions, was filed yesterday. It gives her entire estate to two charities. Neither the name of her husband nor that of her brother, Edward Doolittle, is mentioned in the will. The value of the estate is about $22,000. Of this sum three-fourths is bequeathed to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the remainder to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. Mrs. Martin was the daughter of Dr. Adrastus Doolittle of New York.

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MORE ORDERS FOR STEEL.

Unfilled Tonnage for July the Greatest of Any Month in a Year.

Unfilled orders on the books of the United States Steel Corporation on July 31 were 3,584,085 tons, a gain of 223,027 tons, which was approximately what the trade had expected. The books of the corporation have been increasing substantially for several weeks past and are now at a rate better than at any time since the reaction set in early in the Spring.

The tonnage of unfilled orders made public yesterday is the largest at the end of any month since July, 1910, when it was 3,970,931. It was with that month that the issuance of monthly figures began and at the same time a decline in steel business set in which lasted until the end of the year carrying the unfilled tonnage down to 2,674,757 tons at the end of December.

SUB-TREASURY PROMOTIONS.

Edward W. Hale and Ulysses S. Grant Named for Places Higher Up.

Charles S. Millington, who recently took office as Assistant Treasurer of the United States, has recommended to the Secretary of the Treasury the appointment of Edward W. Hale as cashier and Deputy Assistant Treasurer, and Ulysses S. Grant as assistant cashier and Acting Assistant Deputy Treasurer of the local Sub-Treasury.

Mr. Hale has been in the Treasury service for forty-eight years, eleven of which he spent in Washington and the remainder at the Sub-Treasury in New York. Mr. Grant has been in the service thirty years. He is a nephew of Gen. U. S. Grant, and son of the late Orville Grant. Other appointments in the nature of promotions to fill the vacancies left by these changes will be made shortly.

CENTRAL DOWN TO 103.

Rumors of Big Bond Issue, to Account for Fall of the Stock, Denied.

Unusually heavy dealings in New York Central stock yesterday, which carried the price down to 103, the lowest point of the year so far, were accompanied by a report that the company was shortly to announce a big bond issue.

It was stated in authoritative quarters that there was no foundation for this belief, and that the road had plenty of money to carry it through this year. It was said that there would be no financing of consequence until the Directors were ready to carry out the recently announced project for a merger of all the lines in this State.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Consular and Trade Report will note the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to:

7,165. MOTOR BOATS.—An importer informs an American Consul in Greece that he wishes to communicate with manufacturers of motor boats in the United States, with a view to importing same for harbor service. The boats must be constructed so as to stand fairly rough waters.

7,166. MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES.—An American Consular officer in England has forwarded the name of a business man in his district who wishes to communicate with manufacturers of motor and electrical accessories in the United States with a view of obtaining the agency in that line.

7,167. MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES FOR COTTON MILLS.—A commercial agent of the Department of Commerce and Labor forwards from Spain the name of a dealer in cotton mill supplies who would like to get in touch with American manufacturers of fibre-made bobbins, spools, and the latest improved cotton mill machinery.

7,168. MOTOR BUSES.—A business man in Greece informs an American Consul that he wishes to be placed in touch with manufacturers of single-decker motor buses in the United States with a view to importing same. The buses are intended for steep grades and should have a seating capacity for twenty to twenty-four persons.

7,169. AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, PUMPS, HARNESS, AND WAGONS.—A society organized for the promotion of trade between Persia and the United States writes the Bureau of Manufactures that a large number of inquiries have been received from that country regarding American goods. An assortment of the recalpt of various catalogues sent through that organization to its agents in Greece. Catalogues for agricultural machinery, pumps, saddles and harness, carriages and wagons, and rubber tires for carriages are also in demand. American manufacturers in these lines desiring to get in touch with the trade will be given the address of the Persian agents throughout the society in the United States.

7,170. AMERICAN GOODS FOR ASIATIC TURKEY.—An American Consul reports that a prominent firm of importers and retailers desires to be placed in communication with American manufacturers and exporters of canned goods, beer, confectionery, shoes, Panama and straw hats, underwear, traveling bags, and jewelry. Samples, discounts, and quotations free on board New York are requested. Correspondence may be in English.

7,171. GALL NUTS, GOAT AND KID SKINS, AND TRAGACANTH GUM.—A prominent exporter in Syria informs an American Consul that he is desirous to communicate with American buyers of gall nuts, goat and kid skins, and tragacanth gum, as he is in a position to give buyers of these articles every advantage. Correspondence in French or Italian.

7,172. COTTONSEED OIL.—A business man in Bulgaria writes a commercial agent of the Department of Commerce and Labor for the names and addresses of reliable American exporters of cottonseed oil. Samples should be forwarded with prices, cost, insurance, and freight, certain ports, in barrels, quantities stated in French measure. Cash will be paid against documents for purchases.

7,173. AMERICAN GOODS FOR THE LEVANT.—A firm writes the Bureau of Manufactures that it has lately established a special department for the importation of American manufactured goods and that it is interested in the following articles, which, after careful examination, finds that it can compete with European houses who are pushing these articles in these markets: Fine leather, cotton goods, hardware, cutlery, suspenders, olea oil, margarine, grease, leather for carriage tops, wire nails, pipes, metal tubes, underwear, etc.

7,174. LEATHER.—An American Consular officer in Russia transmits the name of a person who wishes to be placed in communication with manufacturers of leather in the United States. The applicant has been identified with some of the oldest leather merchants in the country and wishes to start in business for himself. He expects to deal in all kinds of American leather, excepting sole leather, which has no sale in Russia. References are furnished.

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
CONEY ISLAND
SPECIAL NOTICE.

Boats operated by this Company DO NOT land at West 23d St. or at Dreamland Pier. Buy tickets ONLY at Iron Steamboat Co.'s box offices.
LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET
9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15, 11:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:40 P. M.
LEAVE PIER (NEW) 1, NORTH RIVER.
9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:45, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15 P. M.
LEAVE STEEPLECHASE PARK.
10:55 A. M., 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, *4:55, 5:35, 6:10, 7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.
Trip marked * does not go to 129th St.
Round Trip Tickets { From 129th St., 50 Cents. / From Pier 1, N. R., 40 Cents.
Inc. Admission to Steeplechase Park.

FISHING BANKS, STEAMER TAURUS
Leaves 129th St., N. R., 7:30 A. M.; Pier (new) 1, N. R., 8:30 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c; Ladies, 50c; Children, 25c.

Rockaway Beach
Steamer "Grand Republic"
Lv. Yonkers, 8:45 A. M. sharp.
Lv. 129th St., 9:00 A. M.; 1:15 P. M.
Lv. Pier 1, N. R., 10:30 A. M., 2:15 P. M.
Lv. Rockaway Beach, 12:30, 5:45 P. M.
Trip marked * transfers to Str. Grand Republic.
Round Trip tickets, 50c; Children, 25c.
Include adm. to Steeplechase Park at Rockaway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

TO BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND POINTS

FALL RIVER LINE
Via Newport and Fall River, Lv. Pier 19 N. R., foot Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.

PROVIDENCE LINE
Via Providence. Lv. Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., 6:00 P. M., daily except Sundays. Stmr. PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH. Orchestra on each.

NEW BEDFORD LINE, to New Bedford-Buzzards Bay resorts, Marthas Vineyard-Nantucket. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BRIDGEPORT LINE. Lv. Pier 27, E. R., week days, 11:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M., Sats., 2:00 P. M. Lv. foot of E. 22d St., week days, 3:30 P. M. Sats., 2:30 P. M.; Sundays 5:30 P. M. Strs. BRIDGEPORT and NAUGATUCK.

NORWICH LINE, to New London, Watch Hill, Block Island. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., week days, 5:00 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 5:30 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., week days, 2:45 P. M., Sundays 9:30 A. M. Lv. East 22d St., week days 3:00 P. M.; Sundays, 10:00 A. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.

Tickets, etc., at 171 B'way, N. Y., Transfer, Tourist Offices and Piers.

Splendid Steamers—Splendid Service

SEA TO BOSTON BY SEA TO MAINE

BOSTON LINE
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
S. S. BUNKER HILL will omit trip from New York August 11 and 13. S. S. MASSACHUSETTS will leave Pier 15, N. R., foot of Barclay St., at 4 P. M., August 12; due to arrive at Boston following day at about 8:30 A. M.

PORTLAND LINE
THE MOST CHARMING SHORT SEA TRIP ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.
STEAMSHIPS
NORTH LAND & OLD COLONY
About 22 hours between New York and PORTLAND, MAINE
Sailings Monday, 10:30 A. M.; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 5 P. M., from Pier 31, East River, N. Y.

Through tickets and baggage checked to all the popular Eastern Summer Resorts. Express service for Freight, Automobiles and Horses. For full information and Booklet apply to—
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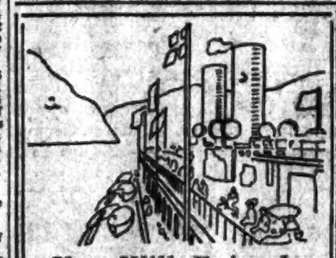

You Will Enjoy It

You may go to quaint old Newburgh on the first morning boat from New York, reaching there at 12:25 P. M., which gives plenty of time to inspect Washington's Headquarters and stroll about the town before returning on the regular through liner at 2:15.

Or by waiting for the steamer "Albany" at 5:05 P. M. there is time for a charming trolley ride to Orange Lake or to cross the river to Fishkill and take the trip to the top of Mount Beacon.

ALBANY DAY LINE STEAMERS, DAILY except Sunday, leave Desbrosses St. 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M., landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Also Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10:00 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M., for Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie. Direct rail connections. Music. Restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

Hudson River Day Line
Desbrosses Street Pier, N. Y.
Steamer Mary Powell
Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and way landings leaves Desbrosses St. daily, except Sunday, at 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Str. "ALBANY" or rail. 88

CATSKILL EVENING LINES

*Malden Smith's L'd'g Germantown *Catskill *Hudson (by Annex) *Athens Stockport *Coxsackie *Saturday special lands only at points marked *	Magnificent steel steamers CLERMONT (new) and ONTEORA leave Pier 43, N. R., foot Christopher St., daily except Sunday, 6:00 P. M. and W. 129th St., 7 P. M. Special Saturday trip 1 P. M. Pier 43, and 1:30 P. M., W. 130th St. Tickets for sale at all agencies and at Pier. 'Phone 1086—Spring. Send 2 cents in stamps for booklet of Summer hotels and boarding houses.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND & SAG HARBOR.
Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Str. "Montauk" leaves W. 129th St. E. R., Tues. and Thurs., 5:30 P. M.; Sats., (except Aug. 12th,) 1:00 P. M. Str. "Wyandotte" for Sag Harbor and intermediate landings only, Mon., Wed., & Fri., (except Aug. 11th,) 3:30 P. M. The Str. "Shinnecock," account of disablement, has been temporarily withdrawn from service.

HUDSON NAVIGATION CO'S.
HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
Largest and Finest River Steamers in the World; splendid accommodations; cuisine and service unexcelled; fine orchestra on each steamer.
Beautiful sunsets; cool, delightful night trips. Favorite route going North, West or East. Direct train connections at Albany and Troy.

PEOPLES LINE To Albany — Str. C. W. Morse (odd dates Aug.), Adirondack, (alternating), Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St. 6 P. M. W. 129th St., 6:45 P. M. daily (Sunday included). Observation and Palm Room a new feature.

CITIZENS LINE To Albany & Troy — New Str. Trojan (odd dates Aug.), Rensselaer (alternating), Pier 32, N. R., 6 P. M. daily (Saturday included); Yonkers, 7 P. M.; stops at Albany in both directions.
Tickets at pier and principal ticket offices. Rail tickets accepted for passage between New York and Albany. "Journal" a guide for tourists—and Summer Excursion Book Free. 'Phone 2400 Spring.
"THE POPULAR SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE."

"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.90
PROVIDENCE, Boat Direct..... 2.00
FALL RIVER, via Boat and Rail.. 2.25
WORCESTER, via Boat and Rail.. 2.90
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 36, N. R., foot of W. Houston St.
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS—FINEST SERVICE.
'Phones, Spring 8491 and 8492.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE
From Pier 24, N. R., foot Franklin St. For Newburgh, Po'keepsie & Kingston. Weekdays, 4:00 P. M.; Sats., 1:00 P. M. West 129th St., week-days, 4:30 P. M.; Sat., 1:30 P. M.
For Highland Falls, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill & Newburgh, week-days 5:00 P. M.; Sats., 3:00 P. M.; Sundays, 9:00 A. M. West 129th St., Sats., 3:30 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M.

JOY LINE $2.40 BOSTON VIA BOAT & RAIL
BOSTON, via Boat and Trolley, $2.20.
Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 12, East River.
New Management. Improved Service.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.

$1 MANHATTAN LINE TO ALBANY
ROUND TRIP, $1.50. GOOD 30 DAYS. Steamers foot W. 129th St., Manhattan I. R.R., 7:30 P. M., ft. W. 129th St., 8 P. M. Daily and Sunday. Stop at Columbia St., Albany, (adjoining Union Station). Special stop south bound, ft. W. 145st St., N. Y. Tel. 2626 Spring.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 32, East River, foot of Pike St., daily except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

TO THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS
via Catskill Mountain, Otis and Catskill and Tannersville Railways.
Direct connection with the N. Y. Central trains leaving New York 7:54 A. M. (or Leeds, South Cairo and Cairo) and 11:11 A. M. for all points daily except Sunday, and 4:04 P. M. daily, and West Shore trains leaving West 42d St. at 7:15 and 11:30 A. M. daily except Sunday.
Also direct connection with the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE and the CATSKILL EVENING LINE STEAMERS.
PURCHASE TICKETS VIA CATSKILL.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

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ALL OUR STEAMERS HAVE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH AND SUBMARINE SIGNALS
NEARBY SAILINGS: ENGLAND, IRELAND, THE CONTINENT

TRIPLE SCREW 45,324 TONS
Largest & Finest Steamer in the World.
OLYMPIC
French a La Carte Restaurant.
Turkish and Electric Baths, Swimming Pool, Four Elevators, Gymnasium, Verandah Cafe, Palm Court.
SAILS AUG. 19, 1 P. M. SEPT. 9

St. Louis, Aug. 12, 9:30 A. M.
American Pier 42, N. R., 9:30 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
St. Louis..... Aug. 12 | Philadelphia..... Sept. 2
St. Paul..... Aug. 26 | St. Louis..... Sept. 9

Atlantic Transport
New York—London Direct. Pier 58, N. R.
Minnetonka Aug. 12, 10:30 AM | Minneapolis Sept. 2
Minnewaska Aug. 26, 10:30 AM | Minnetonka Sept. 9

Red Star Pier 61, N. R., 10 A. M.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
Lapland (New)... Aug. 12 | Finland..... Aug. 26
Kroonland..... Aug. 19 | Vaderland..... Sept. 2
Lapland, Aug. 12, 10:00 A. M.

Oceanic, Aug. 12, 12:00 Noon
Minnetonka, Aug. 12, 10:30 A.M.
White Star Pier 59, 8:30 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
Oceanic..... Aug. 19 | Oceanic..... Sept. 2
OLYMPIC (new) Aug. 26 | OLYMPIC..... Sept. 9

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Cedric..... Aug. 17, noon | Celtic..... Aug. 31
Baltic..... Aug. 24, noon | Adriatic..... Sept. 7

New York & Boston to the MEDITERRANEAN
Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Canopic..... Aug. 19, 4 P M | Romanic..... Sept. 13

PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 B'WAY. (TEL. 2100 RECTOR.) AND PIER 61 N. R., (WEST 23D ST.) N. Y.

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A Real Ocean Trip
25 DAYS
FIRST CLASS THROUGHOUT
Leave New York Saturdays by Superb "PRINZ" Steamers (5,000 tons); call Fortune Island Wednesday; arrive Santiago, Cuba, Thursday (stay 1 day); arrive Kingston, Jamaica, Friday (stay 1½ days); arrive Colon, Panama, Monday (stay 3 days). Visit Panama Canal; guides furnished by Government free of charge. Arrive Port Limon, Costa Rica, Thursday (stay 4 days). A trip to San Jose (altitude 5,000 feet) may be made. Return to New York via above ports. Steamer may be used as hotel while in port without additional charge.
COST $95
SUMMER ROUND TRIP RATES
For Berths in All Locations Excepting Suites.
To SANTIAGO, CUBA, and KINGSTON, JAMAICA $65 | To PANAMA CANAL $112.50
TRIPS FROM 11 TO 25 DAYS, $70 TO $125
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NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN
GIGANTIC
GEORGE WASHINGTON
Largest German Steamer Afloat Sails
SATURDAY, AUGUST 19 10 A.M.

LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN
TUESDAYS
K'PRINZESSIN CECILIE Aug. 22
Kaiser Wm. der Grosse... Aug. 29
THURSDAYS
BREMEN (Tuesday)..... Aug. 15
Prinz Friedrich Wm..... Aug. 31
SATURDAYS
KOENIG ALBERT..... Aug. 26
Berlin..... Sept. 9
Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa

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OELRICHS & CO., General Agents, 5 Broadway, New York City

BRIDGEPORT
EXCURSION EVERY SUNDAY
The New Palace Steel Str. MONTAUK
Lve. W. 131st St. 8:30 A. M., Market St., E. R., 10:15 A. M.; ft. of E. 34th St. 10:45 A. M.
Round Trip 75 CENTS
2 hours at B'port. Due N. Y. 9 P. M. Music, cafe and dining service; entertainment.
For staterooms & information phone 8475 Spring.

UP THE HUDSON
DELIGHTFUL 5-HOUR SAIL
SATURDAY AFTERNOONS
Str. ORIENT lve. R. 24 St. 2 P. M.; Battery 2:30 P. M.; W. 23 St. 3 P. M. Round trip 50c
MOONLIGHT ON THE SOUND
Str. ORIENT lves. Sat. only W. 133 St. 7 P. M.; Battery 8 P. M.; ft. 34 St. 8:30. Round trip 50c
Due N. Y. 11:15 P. M. Dancing, music, buffet.
For staterooms and information phone 8475 Spring.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAYS
To HIGHLAND FALLS, FISHKILL and NEWBURGH.
STR. BENJ. B. ODELL (NEW)
from Pier 24, N. R., foot Franklin St., 9 A. M., West 129th St. 9:20 A. M. Returning leaves NEWBURGH 6:00 P. M.; HIGHLAND FALLS 7:00 P. M.
ROUND TRIP, 90c.
Music—Restaurant—No Bar.
Hotel Beaconcrest, on historic Mt. Beacon, reached by Central Hudson boats and Incline Railway.

EXCURSIONS
LAKE HOPATCONG $1.00
EVERY SUNDAY and HOLIDAY
Leave W. 130th St. 8:30, Liberty St. 9:00 A. M.
MAUCH CHUNK, $1.50
NEXT SUNDAY
Leave W. 23d St. 8:30, Liberty St. 9:00 A. M.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
HARD COAL! NO SMOKE! COMFORT!

MIDLAND BEACH
STATEN ISLAND
Refined amusements amid refined surroundings. Cleanest, safest bathing on the Atlantic coast. SCHEDULE OF BOATS:—From Battery Landing, 10 A. M., 12:15, 2:40, and 5 P. M. Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays, 10 A. M., 12:15, 2:40, 5 and 7:30 P. M.
RETURNING 11:05 A. M., 1:30, 4, and 7 P. M. On Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, 11:00 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:30, and 9 P. M.

UP THE SOUND
BEST SUNDAY EXCURSION OUT OF NEW YORK
BRIDGEPORT AND RETURN $1.00 Round Trip
SUNDAY, AUG. 13, at 10:30 A. M., from Pier 32, East River, foot of Pike St., by Fast and Commodious Twin Screw Steel Steamship HARTFORD, stopping about TWO hours at Bridgeport, Ct. Telephone 2700 Beekman.

CONEY ISLAND
(Dreamland Pier) and
ROCKAWAY BEACH
STRS. ROSEDALE AND SYLVESTER.
Time Table for To-day.
Leave West 129th St., 9:30 A. M.; West 23d St., 10:00, 2:30; Battery, 10:30, 3:00; Coney Island, 6:15; Rockaway Beach, 12:30, 5:30.
Trips marked * do not go to Rockaway Beach.
Excursion Tickets to Rockaway or Coney Island, 75c.
To Coney Island from W. 129th St. 50c
To Coney Island from W. 23d St. & Battery..... 40c

GLEN ISLAND
ROUND TRIP 50 CTS BOATS
DAILY, lv. Battery 9:45, 11:15, 1:00, 2:30, 5:15, 7; E. 34th St. ½ hr. later; SUN., Battery, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5:00, 6:30, 7:30; E. 34th St. ½ hr. later; E. 138th St., Bronx, 10, 2, 6; children under 10 free except Sun. Music. Refreshm. McAllister Simb. Co. BATTERY 1 P. M. E. 34TH ST. 1:30.
SPECIAL MOONLIGHT TRIP

Delightful Afternoon Excursion to West Point, Steamer Mary Powell.
Leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M. W. 42d St. 2 P. M., W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Return to New York by Str. "ALBANY" $1, or by rail $1.10. Orchestra. See Parade, Public Buildings, etc.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
EVERY SUNDAY $1.50
Via Long Island R. R. Special Express train to Montauk, thence by steamer "Shinnecock" to Block Island. For particulars see Saturday's papers.

CLARK'S "ARABIC" ORIENT CRUISE
Feb. 1, $400 up for 71 days, including shore excursions. ROUND THE WORLD TOURS, Sept. 16, Oct. 11, and some monthly till Jan.
FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Saloon and Observation, around New York Harbor and Manhattan Island. Daily from Battery Pier, near South Ferry, 10:30 and 2:30. SEE THE OCEAN. Meets Most Lenapin and Ports. Trips daily, 1:15, returning 5.
Sangerties Boats leave Pier 43, N. R., foot Christopher st., 6:30 p.m. Saturdays at 1 p. m.
Sight-Seeing Yacht Clifton, Around Manhattan Island, foot W. 42d St., 10:30, 2:30; lecturer aboard. Tel. 6461 Gram.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
S. S. AMERIKA (22,500 Tons)
SAILS AUGUST 12, 11 A. M.
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
†AMERIKA..... Aug. 12, 11

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Hub Building Co. Obtains Sixty Day Extension to Begin Work on Times Square Corner—The B. & O. Railroad Buys Big West Side Plot.

A limited number of small transactions, including three or four private houses and a flat or two on the west side, a few Washington Heights lots for improvement, and some investment deals in the Bronx, comprised nearly everything of real interest in the realty market yesterday. A rumor was current of two or three big apartment house deals on the west side north of Ninety-sixth Street, reflecting the activity of the market for investment buying in that locality which has furnished so many important transactions of the season.

The successful renting of some of the new apartments erected by builders will undoubtedly cause several more new houses to change hands before Sept. 1. Agents report a good demand for apartments in the 110th and 116th Street sections, a part of the west side where building operations have been unusually heavy this year.

The transfer, as recorded yesterday, of a large plot in the Chelsea section to the Real Estate and Improvement Company of Baltimore is of interest as showing that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has decided to become an owner of the large plot it has occupied for freight-yard purposes for many years. The property extends from Eleventh to Thirteenth Avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets, fronting about 570 feet on each street, 197.6 on Eleventh Avenue and 202.8 on Thirteenth Avenue. For the southerly half of the plot $550,000 was paid to Elizabeth H. Williams. The northerly half was sold by Melissa E. Smith and others, the consideration not being stated, but evidently about the same, making the deal slightly over $1,000,000. A mortgage of $700,000 in the property has been taken by the United States Trust Company.

Sixty-Day Extension for Hub. Co.

The Hub Building Company, which proposes to erect a twenty-story office building on the northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street, has obtained an extension of sixty days time to begin operations, according to Herbert T. Jennings, President of the company.

The contract called for the beginning of work on Aug. 1. The property, which fronts 104 feet on Broadway, including the old Shanley establishment, and 100 feet on Forty-second Street, was leased in April, 1909, by the Broadway Corner Company, a subsidiary of the United Cigar Stores Company, from the Trustees of William Astor. The lease was for a period of 105 years at a graduated rental of $35,000 for the first year and increasing to $100,000 per annum toward the close of the lease.

The contract was subsequently assigned to the Hub Building Company, which was incorporated with a capital of $2,000,000, and plans for the building were prepared by Clinton & Russell, but nothing has been done with them.

The companies interested in the bond given for the construction of the building are the National Surety Company, Bankers' Surety Company, Empire State Surety Company, Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company, People's Surety Company, Illinois Surety Company, and the International Fidelity Insurance Company.

The bond, for which these companies bound themselves jointly, was for $400,000, and a meeting will be held this month to determine whether the sureties should forfeit this money or to organize a new concern to complete the building contract of the Hub Building Company, which will probably retain an interest through the readjustment now under consideration.

Buyer for 83 Dey Street.

The four-story building 83 Dey Street has been sold to an investor by W. H. Whiting & Co., in conjunction with C. S. Koiff.

Investors Buying Flats.

Salo Cohn has sold to an investor the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and 119th Street, a five-story flat, on a lot 26 by 100. Arnold, Byrnes & Baumann negotiated the sale.

Charles Buermann & Co. have sold 316 Macdougal Street, 25 by 100, a three-story double flat, for an out-of-town client for investment.

The Private Dwelling Market.

Mabel A. Ludlam has sold 257 West 100th Street, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 15 by 100.11, between Broadway and West End Avenue. The buyer will occupy.

William J. Carlin is reported to have sold 161, 163, and 165 West Eighty-third Street, three three-story dwellings, on a plot 50.9 by 102.2, near Amsterdam Avenue.

Deal on Washington Heights.

David Stewart has sold for Miss Lottie McKenney and Mrs. Coburn four lots, with two and three story brick dwellings, on the south side of West 152d Street, 120 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 99.11. The buyer is an investor.

Buys Bronx Factory Site.

Henry Hultz & Co. have purchased from Charles Veits a plot, 83 by 193, on the south side of 165th Street, 218 feet west of Washington Avenue.

It is the intention of the buyers to erect a large factory for the manufacture of lace and embroidery on the site. Ground will be broken next week. The present factory of the company is located at 57 Hope Street, Brooklyn.

Bronx Sales.

W. E. & W. I. Brown, Incorporated, sold for Augusta Stecker the frame dwelling on the east side of Trinity Avenue, 126 feet north of East 158th Street, and known as 812 Trinity Avenue, being in size 25 by 100.

Fred E. Butters has sold the five-story building on a plot 50 by 100, at 263 to 297 East 134th Street. The buyer, Charles A. Dickson, gave in exchange his country seat and farm near Chester, Morris County, N. J.

Recent Buyers.

A corporation known as the "712-714 Washington Street Company," is the purchaser of the property, 70 by irregular, at that location, sold recently by Marie Ackerman. The incorporators of the new company are J. Douglas Wetmore, Hattie Kasberg, and Jeanette Wetmore.

William S. Devery, ex-Chief of Police, is the purchaser of the five-story flat, 316 West Eighty-second Street, sold recently by Mrs. F. Haas. The house is located between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive. The ex-Chief will occupy one of the apartments.

First Sale in Bronx Salesroom.

The first sale to be announced for the new Bronx salesroom, where all legal offerings of Bronx properties must take place after Sept. 1, is a foreclosure affecting 561 East 135th Street.

The sale is down for Sept. 5, and Herbert A. Sherman will be the auctioneer. The salesroom is at 3,150 Third Avenue, near 161st Street.

New Brooklyn Buildings.

Shampan & Shampan are preparing plans for two high-class apartment buildings to be erected on plot 100 by 100, located on the northwest corner of Bedford Avenue and Sterling Street, Borough of Brooklyn, for the G. & M. Improvement Company as owners.

The Turner Construction Company has been awarded the general contract for the construction of a reinforced concrete hay storage building, 72 by 120, on plan, four stories high, to be erected at North Tenth Street and Kent Avenue, for the Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal Company. Cross & Cross, architects; work to be undertaken at once.

Notes.

Tucker, Speyers & Co. have been appointed agents of the twelve-story loft building at 151 and 153 West Nineteenth Street.

Suit has been begun in the Supreme Court by the National Savings Bank of the City of Albany to foreclose a mortgage of $60,000 on property at 63 Nassau Street. The mortgage was made on Jan. 30, 1906, by Pierre G. Carroll, Anne E. Carroll, and others.

Justice Brady of the Supreme Court has appointed Patrick F. Treacy receiver of the rents of 328 and 332 Madison Street, pending a suit brought by Max Moskowitz to foreclose a second mortgage of $5,400. The prior mortgage is $68,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Wales Av, 560, e s, 124.3 ft n of 149th St, 25.82x100, three-story tenement and store; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, Anthony McOwen, $5,000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

College Av, 1,023, w s, 22 ft n of 165th St, 20.3x84.9, three-story dwelling; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Herbert T. Jennings had on April 27, 1911, or since; adjourned to Aug. 17.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

No plans were filed for new structures in Manhattan. The following were filed in the Bronx:

Longfellow Av, w s, 425 ft n of Seneca Av, for two two-story brick dwellings, 20x55; Chester Construction Co., F. W. Davis, 1,220 Leland Av, owners; H. G. Steinmetz, architect; cost, $17,000.

Ellis Av, n s, 60 feet 8 inches e of 177th St., for three two-story brick dwellings, 20x55 each, E. C. Funda, 1,419 Parker Av, owner; H. G. Steinmetz, architect; cost, $10,000.

Burke Av, n e corner of Wallace Av, for four two-story brick dwellings, 22x54; Madison Court Co., Thomas Rugiero, 122 Nassau St., President, owners; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $10,000.

Delaville Av, w s, 150 ft n of Hollers Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 21x48.9; Plastina & Restino, 312 East 108th St, owners; James E. Casale, architect; cost, $4,000.

Hoffman St, e s, 275 ft 8.4 in n of 184th St, for a two-story stone dwelling, 27x50; Joseph Borallo, 2,363 Hoffman St, owner; R. F. Knockenhauer, architect; cost, $3,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, AUG. 10.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Where attorney's name is omitted address party of second part.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 90th St, 20.5x65; Martin E. J. Tighe to Emma Tighe Gerlach, his mother, all title, E. and S., July 5, 1907, (mtg $20,000;) attorney, James E. Kelly, 49 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; James C. Tighe to same, all title, Sept. 22, 1908, (mtg $20,000;) attorney, same.....$1

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 170th St, 25x95; Tomahawk Realty Co. to Simon Construction Co., 141 Broadway, (mtg $16,000,) Aug. 1; attorneys, Freyer & H., 141 Broadway..$100

BOSCOBEL AV, 1,422, s s, 22 ft n of 166th St, 20.3x84.9, three-story dwelling; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Herbert T. Jennings had on April 27, 1911, or since; adjourned to Aug. 17.

BOSCOBEL AV, 1,423, s s, 25x70; William A. Schneider to William F. Raab, 1,423 Boscobel Av, Aug. 8, (mtg $7,400;) attorney, E. E. Kathgeber, 240 Jackson Av., Long Island City.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; William F. Raab to William A. Schneider, 952 Grant Av, Aug. 8, (mtg $7,000;) attorney, same.....$100

BROADWAY, w s, 125 ft n of line between lands of Chittenden & Potter, 50x200 to e of Bennett Av; being Lots 11 to 14 map of Lucius Chittenden; Katharine L. Naumann to Max Marx, 419 Convent Av, (mtgs $53,500 and all liens;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

FOX ST, e s, 220.6 ft n of 163d St, 40x108.4; William C. Oesting Co. to Jakobina Ramsperger, 980 Fox St, (mtg $24,000,) Aug. 1; George A. Steinmuller, 1,511 2d Av.....$100

FRANKFORT ST, 33 and 37, s s, 50x107x46.6x111.4; 35 and 37 Frankfort Co. to Morris Gray, Newton, Mass.; Augustus Hemenway, Boston, Mass.; John C. Gray, 176 Beacon St, Boston, Mass., trustees of Augustus Hemenway, all liens, Aug. 3; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

HOFFMAN ST, w s, 80.4 ft s of Pelham Av, 121x100.6; Rudolph Simon and Annie S. Martus to Pinnicle Realty Co., 564 Pelham Av, all title, July 27; attorney, Frederick A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$1

KELLY ST, 748, e s, 25x100; S. H. Molleson to Julius Weiss, 91 Attorney St, (mtg $6,500,) Aug. 9; attorney, M. Weiss, 5 Beekman St.....$100

LOT 16, man 426, of Cebrie Park; Baxter-Howell Building Co. to Eugene A. Peniston, 501 East 162d St, (mtg $4,800,) Aug. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 886, 972, and 973, map of Laconia Park; Arthur J. Mace and another, executors of M. G. Mace, to Joseph Hutwitz, 2,421 Lorillard Place, and Louis Friedman, 1,789 Fulton Av, all liens, July 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,500

LOTS 140 and 141, map 1,275, Lobbauer Park; John Walsh, heir, &c., to M. J. or James Walsh, to Mary F. Walsh, widow, 21 Charles St., R. & S., June 13.....$1

LOTS 59 to 61, map of Seton homestead; Jefferson M. Levy to Herman Kaufmann, 2,876 8th Av, and Mark Vanderwart, 92 Morningside Av, Aug. 10; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$100

ST. JOHN'S AV, 1,020, w s, 55x100; Emily M. Reemer to Marion Levy, 60 West 83d St, (mtg $45,000,) July 27; attorneys, James E. & E., 170 Broadway.....$100

WEBSTER AV, w s, 351.11 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 25x110; Lewis J. Conlan, referee, to George Hill, 63 Beechwood Road, Summit, N. J., (foreclosure Aug. 6, 1911,) Aug. 10; address, 41 Park Row.....$5,600

6TH AV, e s, 80.9 ft s of Townsend Av, 50x100, Mount Eden, except parts for streets; Donald F. Ayres and others, heirs of Elihu Ayres, to August P. Windolph, 92 Morningside Av, East, Aug. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

7TH AV, e s, 74.11 ft s of 133d St, 23x100, (foreclosure Aug. 3, 1911;) Henry N. Steinert, referee, to William M. Knoepke, 801 Lexington Av, Aug. 7; attorney, Tatler & S., 140 Nassau St.....$26,000

42D ST, 625 West, n s, 25x100.5; Eugene C. Ludin, 2d, to Cornelia E. Scott, 142 Cottage Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., (mtg $7,000,) Aug. 1; attorneys, Deyo & Bauerdorf, 111 Broadway.....Omitted

48TH ST, s s, 282 ft w of 6th Av, 22x100.4; Henrietta P. Barton to Swetland Realty Co., 239 West 39th St, July 19; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

63D ST, 120 and 122 East, s s, 50x127x50.1x120.9; John J. Dwyer, Archbishop of New York, to J. C. McGuire & Co., 50 Church St, Aug. 9, (mtg $50,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

98TH ST, n s, 136.9 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 22.2x100.11x84.11x97.4; Joseph Gordon to T. J. McLaughlin's Sons, 207 West 98th St, Aug. 5, (mtg $90,000;) attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

103D ST, 111 to 119 East, n s, 75x100.11; Ottillie Block to Leah Cohn, Cedarhurst, L. I., all liens, March 23; attorney, Hugo Cohn, 19 Avenue A.....$1

181ST ST, 126 West, s s, 20x99.11; Marion Levy to Bertel Realty Co., 170 Broadway, July 28, (mtg $12,000;)

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Carbonate Baryta Is Held to be Dutiable as a Salt.

Gabriel & Schaik failed yesterday before the Board of United States General Appraisers to receive lower duty on so-called precipitated carbonate of baryta. Collector Loeb classified the merchandise as a chemical salt, with duty at the rate of 25 per cent., whereas the importer set up the claim that the article should be allowed to enter free of duty as witherite.

The importers submitted the case on the record made in another case which arose under the law of 1897. Judge Champlain says that were that Act still in force the board would not hesitate to sustain the claim in the protests. The Judge says, however, that a different state of facts exists in the existing law. He holds that in order for the importers to succeed it must be shown that the precipitated carbonate of baryta and witherite are one and the same thing. Witherite is a natural mineral ore, a natural carbonate found in the southern part of Scotland. The decision says, in part:

"It is a crude article containing impurities such as calcium carbonates, silica, and iron. Precipitated carbonate of baryta, on the other hand, is a highly refined article, artificially made and uniform in appearance and white in appearance. The evidence further discloses the fact that commercially precipitated carbonate of baryta and witherite are two distinct articles, and an order for witherite would not be filled by substituting precipitated carbonate of baryta. Neither are the substances chemically alike."

The decision says that the framers of the present Tariff act had in mind the decision of the Federal court in the case of an importer wherein it was held that precipitated carbonate of baryta was free under the provisions of the law then in effect. In order to remedy the defect, Congress eliminated the provision for carbonate of baryta, and merely provided for witherite, the natural crude mineral ore. The board holds that the merchandise in question is a chemical salt, not witherite, and is dutiable as assessed. The protests are overruled and the Collector's classification affirmed.

Breaks Into Jail, Steals Typewriter.

NETCONG, N. J., Aug. 10.—A thief broke into the jail here early to-day while the Marshal and his Deputy were out of town and there was nobody to watch the place. After destroying a lot of records and papers the intruder made away with the typewriter.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Special orders Aug. 4, relating to First Lieut. D. B. Lawton, Sixteenth Infantry, revoked.

Major Gen. A. Murray relieved as member of the General Staff Corps and Brig. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon temporarily detailed thereto.

Capt. H. C. Merriam, Coast Artillery, to Fort Slocum, N. Y., for instruction, thence to New York City for recruiting duty, relieving Capt. B. M. Koehler, Coast Artillery.

Capt. F. M. Caldwell, Twelfth Cavalry, to St. Louis and Nevada, Mo., for duty with National Guard.

Capt. F. W. Stopford, Coast Artillery, assigned to Twentieth Company, effective Sept. 8.

The following officers from Fort Leavenworth to proper stations: First Lieuts. H. C. M. Supplee, Twenty-sixth Infantry; C. M. Blackford, Eighteenth Infantry; C. A. Thuis, Twenty-third Infantry; S. A. Howard, Thirtieth Infantry.

Capt. W. S. McBroom, Infantry, assigned to Thirteenth Infantry, effective Sept. 2.

Capt. C. Deems, Jr., First Field Artillery, from Fort Sill, Okla., Sept. 25, to San Francisco, for Honolulu.

The following officers from Fort Leavenworth to proper stations, temporary duty, thence to place designated after name: Capts. I. C. Jenks, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Charlestown, West Va.; H. B. Nelson, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Denver; First Lieuts. C. H. Morrow, Eighteenth Infantry, Frankfort, Ky.; W. E. Johnson, Eighth Infantry, Honolulu, H. T.; C. H. Danforth, Seventeenth Infantry, Baton Rouge, La.; G. R. Williams, Twenty-eighth Infantry, Bismarck, N. D.; L. P. Fravel, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Helena, Mont.; W. E. Persons, Eleventh Infantry, Salt Lake, Utah; H. E. Jewett, First Infantry, Phoenix, Ariz.; A. G. Goodwyn, Twenty-ninth Infantry, Montgomery, Ala.; C. R. Lewis, Tenth Infantry, Little Rock, Ark.; E. Hunt, Thirtieth Infantry, Dover, Del.; E. J. Moran, Twenty-second Infantry, Pierre, S. D.

The Navy.

Lieut. Commander G. C. Sweet, continues sick leave; Lieut. Commander D. C. Hanaburg, home and wait orders; Ensign S. S. Brown, to the Pennsylvania.

The Alliance has been stricken from the navy list.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Mayflower at New York; Alex and Paducent at navy yard, New York; Paducah at Portsmouth, N. H.; Wolverine at Detroit; Supply at Cavite; Whipple, Hopkins, Hull, Truxtun, Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, Stewart, Lawrence and Rowan at Astoria.

Sailed—Warrington, from Newport for Provincetown; Brutus, from Sewell's Point for Provincetown; Peoria, from Port-au-Prince for Guantanamo; Isla de Luson and Stranger from Pensacola for Mobile.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Following were the orders issued to-day in connection with the Revenue Cutter Service:

Aug. 4—Third Lieut. C. G. Roemer granted thirty days' leave, commencing Sept. 5.

Aug. 5—First Lieut. of Engineers H. W. Speare relieved from Revenue Cutter Service Retiring Board; Second Lieut. C. F. Seiter, from Knights Key, Fla., to Savannah, Ga., with quarantine launch Curlew.

Aug. 7—First Lieut. of Engineers H. L. Boyd, to Revenue Cutter Service Retiring Board for examination of First Lieut. of Engineers C. W. Zastrow; Capt. P. H. Uberroth, detailed a member of a committee of the President's Commission on Efficiency and Economy to examine the relations of the Bureau of Navigation with the Steamboat Inspection Service.

Aug. 8—First Lieut. of Engineers H. E. Wright granted ten days' leave in addition; Second Lieut. of Engineers G. W. Cairnes to the Arcata temporarily; Capt. F. A. Levis, from Winona and assigned as Assistant Inspector of Life Saving Stations; Capt. Commandant M. P. Berthoff directed to proceed to Baltimore on official business.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Following is the forecast for cotton and grain States as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for Friday and Saturday:

North Carolina—Fair Friday and Saturday, except local showers in western portion; light to moderate southerly winds.

South Carolina—Generally fair Friday and Saturday; light to moderate southerly winds.

Georgia—Generally fair in northern, local showers in southern portion Friday and Saturday; light to moderate winds, mostly southerly.

Florida—Local showers Friday and Saturday; moderate variable winds.

Alabama, Mississippi—Generally fair Friday and Saturday; light to moderate variable winds.

Louisiana—Fair Friday, except showers in extreme southeast portion, Saturday fair; light to moderate variable winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Friday and Saturday; continued warm in interior; light to moderate southeast to south winds.

Western Texas—Fair Friday. Saturday fair in southeast, local showers and somewhat cooler in northern and western portions.

Utah—Fair Friday and Saturday.

Oklahoma—Fair continued warm Friday; probably local showers and somewhat cooler at night or Saturday.

Arkansas—Fair, continued ward Friday, Saturday, probably local showers and somewhat cooler, except fair in extreme southern portion.

Tennessee—Generally fair Friday and Saturday, although local showers probable Saturday.

Kentucky—Fair, continued warm, Friday, Saturday, probably local showers and somewhat cooler.

Ohio—Fair, continued warm, Friday; showers and cooler at night or Saturday; light to moderate variable winds.

Indiana and Illinois—Showers and cooler Friday or Friday night in northern, and Friday night or Saturday in southern portion; generally fair Saturday in northern portion; light to moderate variable winds, becoming northerly.

Lower Michigan—Showers Friday in western and northern, and Friday or Friday night in southeast portion; cooler in southern portion Saturday; fair, except showers, in southeast portion; moderate winds, becoming north and northeast.

Upper Michigan—Showers Friday. Saturday, fair, slightly warmer in western portion; moderate, variable winds.

Wisconsin—Showers Friday; cooler in extreme southern portion. Saturday, fair; north to northeast winds.

Minnesota—Local showers Friday, except fair in northwest portion. Saturday fair; warmer in western portion; moderate northerly winds, becoming variable Saturday.

South Dakota—Fair Friday; cooler in eastern and southern portions. Saturday fair; slightly warmer in western portion.

Missouri—Showers and cooler Friday or Friday night in northern portion and Friday night or Saturday in southern portion, fair Saturday in northern portion.

Iowa—Showers Friday; warmer in western portion. Saturday, fair, warmer.

South Dakota—Generally fair Friday; warmer in western portion. Saturday fair, warmer.

Nebraska—Local showers Friday; cooler in southeast portion. Saturday fair; slightly warmer.

Kansas—Local showers and cooler Friday or Friday night. Saturday probably fair.

TO-DAY'S COURT CALENDARS.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Ford, J.—Litigated motions. 1—Potter v. Park Co. 2—Lumber Sec Co v. Jackson. 3—Pearson v. Pearson. 3½—In re Hawson. 4—Azohes v. Archer. 6—In re Cosmopolitan Fire Ins Co. 7—Gronholi v. Gronholi. 8—Cardella v. Cardella. 8a—Hume v. Abren. 9—Faris v. Thompson. 10—People v. Miller. 11—Goldstein v. Forthingham. 12—Swartzkopf v. N Y Hair Goods Co. 13—Armstrong v. Whipple Realty Co. 14—Mase Realty Co v. Young Men's Christian Assn. 15—Davidson v. Davidson. 16—Yaxelbaum v. Conchar. 17—Joseph v. Greenberg. 18—Viagy v. Grant. 19—McAdam v. Schneller. 20—Kerschner v. Moross. 21—In re Carter Av. 22—Paddell v. Snitkin. 23—Carr v. Kimball. 24—Wolf v. Wolf. 25—City of N Y v. Latham Realty Co. 26—Martin v. Lee. 27—Davies v. Davies. 28—Schwartz v. Horowitz. 29—Burger v. City of Mt Vernon. 30—Pegos v. Pegos. 31—Angerame v. Cocs. 32—In re Union Life Ins Co. 33—Dohtman v. Blenderman. 34—Van Eaton v. Van Eaton. 35—In re Hercules Realty Co. 36—Abrams v. Abrams. 37—In re Union Life Ins Co. 38—Zelner v. Zelner. 39—Newgold v. Childs Co. 40—Strobridge v. Strobridge. 41—Framingham Trust Co v. Villard. 42—U S Finance Co v. Villard. 43—Tweedle Trading Co v. Nesmith & Cons Co. 44—Marshall v. Marshall. 45—Stevens v. Van Alstyne.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Brady, J.—Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fowler, S.—Estate of Lawler. Wills for probate: George F. Dalton, Albert J. Lohr, Betty Rothschild, Elisabeth Ronan, Thomas H. Newman, Bertha Lange, Mary A. Lowa.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Max Moskowitz v. Samuel Bernham—Patrick J. Tracy, Charles J. Kling v. Louis Frank—John H. Lascara.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Fallon v. Swarts—Charles A. Curtin.

FIRE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfers and Details—Fireman John Harvey, No. 2, Engine 33 to Engine 30, and to Chief of Fifth Battalion, as driver; Fireman William Herlihy, H. and L. 39 to Engine 76, and to Chief of Eleventh Battalion, as driver.

Revocation of Detail—Fireman John J. Schoppmayer, Engine 76 to Chief of Eleventh Battalion, as driver.

Minister Built His Own Stone Fence.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 10.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas Travis, pastor of Watchung Avenue Congregational Church, one of the few Montclair ministers who is not on vacation, has completed the erection of a stone fence about 100 feet long and two feet thick on the grounds of his new $15,000 home. The labor was all performed by the minister's own hands. Mr. Travis recently caused a sensation by his denunciation of conditions at the Caldwell penitentiary. He advocates outdoor work as a cure for the evil propensities of criminals.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant

Milner, W. L., Company, Toledo, Ohio; Miss R. Johnson, French and willow plumes; 686 Broadway.

Chicago Waist Company, Chicago, Ill.; M. Keller, waists; King Edward Hotel.

Hamburger, A. & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.; E. V. Roberts, cloaks, suits, dresses, millinery, corsets, and muslin underwear; 215 Fourth Avenue.

Paris Fashion Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; G. P. Schoen, skirts; 114 Fifth Avenue.

Hafter, C., Greenville, Miss., ready to wear and general merchandise; 100 Fifth Avenue.

Younker, M., Keokuk, Iowa; general merchandise; 100 Fifth Avenue.

Kilian, A. L., Norfolk, Neb.; general merchandise; 41 Union Square.

Khnanne-Sullivan Company, Springfield, Ohio; T. H. Sullivan, dress goods, linens, and general merchandise; C. R. Rabbitts, cloaks, suits, waists, skirts, and furs; Hotel Grand; Miss L. Cleary, muslin underwear and infants' wear; 114 Madison Avenue.

McKelvey, G. M. & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; Mrs. E. M. Berger, muslin underwear and infants' wear; 41 Union Square.

Broadway Department Store, Los Angeles, Cal.; W. W. Perry, laces, ribbons and ladies' neckwear; Mr. Hemby, muslin underwear, children's and infants' wear and kimonos; 41 Union Square.

Schipper & Block, Peoria, Ill.; F. Y. Zinser, hosiery, gloves, and ladies' underwear; 320 Church Street.

Linn Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. N. Drummond, domestics, flannels, blankets, and linens; 214 Church Street.

Peck, G. B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. W. Jackman, cloaks, suits, waists, and shawls; 2 Walker Street.

Elder & Johnston Company, Dayton, Ohio; Mr. Miller, shoes; 2 Walker Street.

Shortenberg & Robinson, New Haven, Conn.; L. M. Young, dry goods; Miss A. McCormack, representing; 75 Spring Street.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Black, ladies' neckwear and veilings; Miss A. E. Gill, millinery; W. D. Denny, cloaks, suits, and waists; U. S. Grant, upholstery goods; D. Litt, carpets; 115 Worth Street.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Paris, Ill.; W. Heenig, cloaks, suits, and dresses; 7 West Twenty-second Street.

Wicks Company, Bloomington, Ill.; O. Rett, cloaks, suits, and dresses; 7 West Twenty-second Street.

Gimbel, Haughten, & Bend, Vincennes, Ind.; F. M. Bond, cloaks, suits, and dresses; 7 West Twenty-second Street.

Minear Dry Goods Company, Greensburg, Ind.; C. P. Minear, cloaks, suits, and dresses; 7 West Twenty-second Street.

Graham, G. W., Company, Crawfordsville, Ind.; P. A. Turner, cloaks, suits, and dresses; 7 West Twenty-second Street.

Parker, G. A., Charleston, Ill., cloaks, suits, and dresses; 7 West Twenty-second Street.

Pliene's, W., Sons Company, Boston, Mass.; Miss K. Coakley, merchandise manager; 4 West Twenty-second Street.

Cohn, D. M. M. & Co., Little Rock, Ark.; M. Freeman, cloaks and suits; Prince George Hotel.

McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. F. Hoppen, domestics; 214 Church Street; Hotel Rector.

Jasks Brothers Company, San Antonio, Texas; J. H. Hull, crockery; 45 East Seventeenth Street; Hotel Rector.

Kling, J., Amsterdam, N. Y.; notions, laces, and ribbons; Hotel Navarre.

McCreery & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; Miss A. E. Shadelle, fancy goods; 214 Church Street.

Frederick & Nelson, Seattle, Wash.; E. J. Schweinbold, domestics; 22 East Seventeenth Street; Hotel Flanders.

Weiss, J., Ardmore, Okla.; dry goods; Hotel Wellington.

Ettenson Dry Goods Company, Leavenworth, Kan.; M. Ettenson, cloaks and millinery; S. Ettenson, furnishing goods and clothing; Hotel Somerset.

Lazarus Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; F. W. Greene, notions, gloves, hosiery, laces, and ribbons; Herald Square Hotel.

Timberlake, W. B., Staunton, Va.; dry goods; Hotel Pierrepont.

Kaufman & Co., Richmond, Va.; I. Kaufman, millinery; 621 Broadway.

Rosenbaum Brothers, Mount Vernon, Ind.; I. Rosenbaum, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Garbode, Elfond & Co., Galveston, Texas; E. A. Elfond, men's and women's furnishing goods and notions; 100 Fifth Avenue.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. D. Neely, carpets and rugs; 115 Worth Street; The Bresilin.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. N. White, silks and ribbons; 681 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Howey, C. F. & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. C. Hinck, furnishing goods; 29 Greene Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Fordyce, Osborne Company, Youngstown, Ohio; E. L. Morgan, notions and gloves; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Grand.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss E. M. Sayer, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss Smith, corsets; 51 Union Square.

Yetter, C., Jr., Iowa City, Iowa, dry goods; Hotel Latham.

Wittkampfer Woolen Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; F. H. Wittkampfer, woolens; Hotel Latham.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Miss A. Kay, corsets, muslin underwear and infants' wear; 51 Leonard Street.

Levy Brothers' Dry Goods Company, Houston, Texas; L. L. Harris, notions, laces, hosiery and ribbons; Mrs. Gimbel, millinery; 40 West Twenty-second Street.

Ames, Brownley & Hornthal, Norfolk, Va.; D. R. Ames, dry goods; Hotel Pierrepont.

Benson & Thorpe Company, Omaha, Neb.; A. T. Benson, clothing and furnishing goods; Hotel St. Andrews.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. A. M. Frost, hosiery and underwear; 51 Union Square.

Robinson, J. W., Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. M. Worth, millinery; 114 Fifth Avenue.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; Miss M. Berry, jewelry and leather goods; 31 Union Square.

Famous, The, Huntsville, Ala.; T. T. Terry, general merchandise; 126 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; D. E. Phipps, carpets; 60 Fifth Avenue.

Kokomo Dry Goods Company, Kokomo, Ind.; J. Schnawind, dress goods; Hotel St. Andrew.

Kroeger Brothers Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. F. Tordt, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.

Kaufman & Co., Colorado Springs, Col.; B. S. Kaufman, cloaks and suits; L. C. Mickelson, ribbons; Hotel Imperial.

Stampfer, J. P., Company, Dubuque, Iowa; J. F. Stampfer, domestics, dress goods, and silks; O. F. Rector, cloaks, suits, and waists; 31 Union Square.

Jackson, C. F., Company, Findlay, Ohio; C. Weaver, carpets; Herald Square Hotel.

Allman & Putnam Company, Massillon, Ohio; G. Mellon, carpets, cloaks, and millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Herzfeld-Phillipson Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; O. M. White, rugs; 31 Union Square.

Kennedy & MacInnes Company, Pittsfield, Mass.; Miss A. C. Keegan, waists; 320 Church Street.

Margolies, E. & J., Dayton, Ohio; J. G. Petosky, clothing; The Hermitage.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; A. G. Ortlepp, cloaks and suits; Miss E. Galvin, underwear; J. E. Erle, silks; Miss Solomon, skirts; 18 East Twenty-second Street.

McKelvey, G. M. & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; Miss E. Coates, millinery; Miss N. Petty, laces and ribbons; Miss M. Connell, dress goods and silks; 41 Union Square.

Solomon, K. & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; J. Bibro, cloaks, suits, and furs; 13 Astor Place.

Buyers registered at the Merchants' Association, 54-60 Lafayette Street.

Lewis, John C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; Tom W. Collins, carpets; Hotel Latham.

Weber & Moore, Van Wert, Ohio; W. C. Moore, dry goods; The Hermitage.

Kaufman-Straus Company, Louisville, Ky.; J. H. Marcus, dry goods; Prince George Hotel.

McCulloch, R. E., & Co., New Castle, Penn.; E. F. Langdon, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Erie Dry Goods Company, Erie, Penn.; C. Stevens, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

The Rowe Brothers Company, Bucyrus, Ohio; C. R. Rowe, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Corset & Skt Shop, Springfield, Ohio; Mary Flannery, corsets and infant novelties; Hotel Imperial.

Gregg, Sue M., Rushville, Ind.; Stella Charles, millinery; Grand Union Hotel.

Durham & Cecil, Danville, Ky.; C. F. Cecil, Jr., groceries and hardware; Hotel Seymour.

Belker, T. W., Rushville, Ind.; haberdasher and cigars; Hotel Imperial.

The May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss M. Doran, millinery; Miss M. Clifford, millinery; The Bresilin.

Galvin Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio; J. N. Galvin, dry goods; 14th Street.

Deardorff & Co., Gallipolis, Ohio; E. N. Deardorff, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Mack & Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.; Mae Vanek, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Billstein-Klopper Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Nathan Klopper, jewelry novelties; Herald Square Hotel.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

BAREAI COAL COMPANY, 418 East 121st Street. Petition by Whitney & Kemmerer Company, $3,877. Assets, $2,000.

ANDREW E. PUCKRIN, 909 West 138th Street, filed a petition. Liabilities, $1,529, and assets, $10 cash. He owes $403 to four physicians.

M. & M. KOCH, milliners, at 546 Fifth Avenue. Judge Holt has confirmed a composition at 10 cents, half cash. Liabilities were $113,555.

DERRY-TEN BROECK COMPANY, manufacturer of lingerie, 45 West Thirty-fourth Street has made an assignment to John F. Mitchem.

WILTCLICK & WILTCLICK, paper box manufacturers, 67 Bowery and 102 Greene Street. Judge Holt has appointed Harold B. Edgar receiver.

FREDERICK A. ROSE, confectioner, 3,800 and 4,218 Broadway. Judge Holt has appointed William F. Carell receiver, to carry on business for ten days.

EDUARDO ROMANO, shoe dealer, at 322 First Avenue. Petition by Parker, Holmes & Co., $300; Morse & Rogers, $200, and A. Richards Shoe Company, $150.

FASHION HAIR GOODS COMPANY, (Morris Altschuler,) 820 Broadway, filed on July 19, on the ground that he is a minor. Judge Holt has dismissed a petition against him.

ISIDOR BARKAS, jewelry, 189 Hester Street, made an assignment to Morris R. Mann, and a petition was filed against him by Paul Bass, a creditor, for $750. Liabilities, $10,000, and assets, $1,800.

ALBERT H. TERHUNE, dry goods, 1,774 Amsterdam Av.—Petition by J. Sinsheimer & Sons, $942; Weingarten Brothers, Incorporated, $229, and J. Loewy & Co., $227. Judge Holt appointed A. Gordon Murray receiver, bond $10,000, to continue business twenty days. Assets, $20,000.

A-ONE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, plumbers' specialties, 2,025 Lexington Avenue.—Petition by American Pin Company, $767; Steele & Johnson Manufacturing Company, $129, and Louis S. Rothwell, $301. Judge Holt appointed Alfred C. Coxe, Jr., receiver; liabilities, $10,000, and assets, $4,000.

ARTHUR W. WHITTAKER of the Howes Manufacturing Company, cash, doors and trim, Westchester. Schedules show liabilities, $4,634, and assets $4,994, consisting of notes, $943; stock, $200; machinery, $850, and accounts, $3,251. He also has a house on Heather Avenue, near 230th Street, but there are mortgages on it for $6,075.

ALFRED N. BENJAMIN, stock broker, 20 Broad Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $14,678 and nominal assets of $478, consisting of $200 paid on a contract of $1,000 to buy five lots at Woodland Lake, and $278 due him. He owns the following stock brokers on stock transactions: Probst, Webster & Co., $16,648; Blair Brothers, $2,824; Slayback & Co., $1,889; Werner & Brown, $1,880; H. Content & Co., $583; Arthur Lipper & Co., $535; J. L. Newborg & Brothers, $535, and Lee Lacy, $800. Other creditors are Washington Realty Company, $10,000; Arnold Schenck, $1,636, and the Gulde Realty Company, $9,251.

Judgments.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Baldinger, Louis, et al.—Acme Metal Ceiling Co., $216.

Bellinger, William H.—Royal Bank of New York, $178.

Brandt Matt—Gibson Distilling Co., $236.

Blake, Michael—J. J. Durkin, $1,539.

Berkowitz, Nathan—Swift & Co., $128.

Beal, William F.—F. Starr, $203.

Broschart, David, et al.—Same, $184.

Carmandella, James V.—A. M. Hazell, $223.

Calley, Frederick and John—Gibson Distilling Co., $185.

Clare, James J.—Gibson Distilling Co., $171.

Caplan, Samuel—M. S. Sonelnman, $204.

Cohen, Isidore L.—First National Bank of Jamesburg, $196.

Doyle, Anna—Lord & Taylor, $134.

Downing, Mary H.—Same, $4,575.

Ellis, Charles E.—N. Blider, $528.

Frye, Nathan, et al.—Acme Metal Ceiling Co., $215.

Gluck, Charles H.—P. Y. Merritt et al., $119.

Goldstein, Albert—R. I. McElroy, $244.

Herz, Rosie, et al.—People, &c., $500.

Herz, Jacob, et al.—People, &c., $500.

Hill, Frank E.—C. F. Sanford, $47.

Hyman, Anna A.—J. H. Cowperthwaite et al., $300.

Ingram, Harry—F. W. Gallison, $2,821.

Mueller, Rose, et al.—People, &c., $500.

Motta, Salvatore—H. W. Sykes, $137.

Moller, Eugene—Automobile Tire Co., $122.

Mangee, Morris—Same, $118.

Kupferman, Oscar, (not summoned,) et al.—Acme Hotel Co., $215.

Kiernan, Matthew J., Jr.—J. L. Tremann, $354.

Kuttroff, Arthur—J. Golding, $3,276.

Krams, Max C.—N. Wiere, $171.

Kaufer, Michael W.—Swift & Co., $426.

Leichtantritt, Phillip, et al.—M. S. Birkhahn, $171.

Licht, Herman S., et al.—Same, $171.

Neuschotz, Charles, et al.—Same, $171.

Quinn, John—B. K. Block, $222.

Rosenthal, Elias—M. E. Bernheimer, $286.

Schmidt, Louise, et al.—People, &c., $500.

Steron, John—Casey Schlegal Mfg. Co., $117.

Sweet, William T.—J. Pensalman, $321.

Simons, Simon—S. Kaplan, $161.

Sielken, John H., et al.—J. Fehr, $134.

Wareham, Ieyphene—J. B. Crommitte, $217.

Wetmore, Judson D.—Commonwealth Holding Co., $232.

Weckler, Louis, et al.—M. S. Birkhahn, $171.

Rutledge Realty Estate Co. et al.—Acme Metal Ceiling Co., $215.

Electrical Audit and Rebate Co.—A. Tauber et al., $113.

Michael Di Menna Construction Co.—J. J. Rafferty et al., $140.

New York Cablelway and Engineering Co.—Henry J. McCoy Co., $126.

Consumers' Apron Co.—Parish Stafford Co., $777.

Rosen & Diamond—G. A. Jarger, $163.

Byron Alger Laundry Co.—Bradford Steam Laundry Co., $159.

North Side Cornice and Roofing Co. et al.—J. Fehr $134

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

Armstrong, Martha E.—O. J. Wells, April 24, 1911, $423.

McCabe, James—J. F. Moore, Jan. 22, 1911, $167.

Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery Railroad Co.—F. Konefsky, Oct. 28, 1904, $821.

New Jersey & Pennsylvania Railroad Co.—Buda Co., July 17, 1911, $238.

Hauser, Joseph—J. Hennessy, April 10, 1910, $2,138.

Jolliffe, Adrian H., and Douglas Robinson—M. Reif, July 10, 1911, $202.

Rubens, Charles H.—D. Statten, Dec. 6, 1910, $111.

Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—P. Schachter, June 28, 1910, (reversed.) $200.

Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—N. Schlechter, June 28, 1910, (reversed.) $180.

Delpfner, Otto—City of New York, Dec. 8, 1910, (vacated.) $1 tx for $6,075.

Southgate, Henry—City of New York, April 12, 1911, (cancelled.) $135.

THE H. B. CLAFLIN CO. DRESS GOODS DEPT.

DRESS GOODS VALUES

For Week Beginning AUGUST 14th

SALE No. 2

SHORT LENGTHS—3 to 10 Yards, in Serges, Panamas, Cheviots, Diagonals, Melrose, etc. in all widths. Also Plain and Fancy Mohairs.

ALL WOOL REMNANTS—In Bundles. 36, 42, 50 and 54-inch widths, consisting of Batistes, Albatross, Armures, Voiles, Cream and Colored Serges.

FULL PIECES—Of the following: Storm Serges, Diagonals, Panamas, Imperial Serges, Hair Line and Pencil Stripe Serges, Wool Cheviots and Plain Rough Effects. In Wide and Narrow Widths.

ALL THESE FABRICS WILL BE MARKED AT PRICES THAT WILL BE OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO THE RETAIL, MANUFACTURING AND CUTTING-UP TRADE.

THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY

Dress Goods Department New York

NOTE:—Sterling Mills Company Yorkshire Rough Effects should be seen by every buyer in the market.

Samuel Courtauld & Co., Ltd. Manufacturers 100 Fifth Ave.

COTTON VOILES

For the Cutting-Up Trade. Made in England.

EXPERIENCED SHIRT SALESMAN wanted by prominent firm; one who commands large trade for the following territory: Middle West, South, and New England. X 100 Times.

SALESMAN—Now traveling with line of shoes, desires change; city or road. X 119 Times.

B. Priestley & Co. Manufacturers 100 Fifth Ave.

WORSTED VOILES

For the Cutting-Up Trade. Made in England.

Guide for Buyers.

One line, 12 months, $116.80; 6 mos., $61.88; 3 mos., $32.76; 1 mo., $12.40.

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES & SOUVENIRS A. D. Bequelman & Co., 468 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES. Leumann, Boesch & Weingart, 122 5th Av.

MARABOU Neckwear, Novelties & Trimmings. Hauser & Davis Mfg., 30 East 8th St.

MANICURE SUPPLIES. Lentz-Ko (Floridine Mfg. Co.,) 42 Franklin.

FOR SALE. **TYPEWRITERS RENTED 3 Months for $5** and upwards. Every machine is in fine working order and will be kept so during term of rental. Initial payment allowed to apply if purchased. WE SELL rebuilt machines, guaranteed for one year, at a saving of 50% to 75%. Send for catalogue. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., 346 Broadway, cor. of Leonard St. Tel. 3408 Franklin. 10 Barclay St., 7 Doors from B'way. Tel. 3555 Cortlandt.

DESKS Roll and Flat Top. Chairs, Filing Cabinets. Office Partition. HAMBURGER, 33 E. 20th St.

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—THE ARTHUR COURTIN COMPANY, plaintiff, against GIUSEPPE MANGIA, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in the action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 7, 1911.

PHILIP S. SAITTA, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 356 Broadway, New York City.

To Giuseppe Mangia, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to the order of Hon. John V. McAvoy, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 3d day of July, 1911, filed with a copy of the said complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Court Rooms in the Brown Stone Building, No. 32 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, July 6th, 1911.

Yours &c.,

PHILIP S. SAITTA, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 356 Broadway, New York City.

Additional bargains in used motor cars and accessories are advertised to-day on back to last page.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN. West Side. Above 125th Street and Washington Heights.

"Grinnell"

Riverside Drive and 157th St. Subway station within 200 feet of building.

DISTINCTIVE BUILDING

Facing three streets, hence All Apartments are "Outside"

ENTIRELY FIREPROOF, best construction and finish, with rentals

30% Less

than the Middle West Side.

Suites 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms Also 3 Duplex Apts.

VERY LARGE ROOMS and beautifully grouped. Adapted to those accustomed to private houses.

Hamilton Terrace

65-75 Hamilton Terrace.

Five minutes' walk to Subway station at 145th St. and Broadway.

A new, high-class Apartment House, situated in a select, quiet residential neighborhood which is restricted to private houses, and has all modern improvements.

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 10 rooms. Rent $30 to $110.

Yorktown Court

Cor. Fort Washington Av. and 162d St.

New Apartment House, recently completed. 3 to 7 rooms, $37.50 to $75. SUPT. ON PREMISES.

REED HOUSE

121st St. and Broadway.

5 Rooms, $540- $600
6 Rooms, $720- $840
7 Rooms, $840-$1,200

This property is held and managed by an individual owner as a permanent investment. APPLY ON PREMISES.

Hague Apartments 547 Riverside Drive

overlooking Hudson River, Palisades and Claremont.

High class Apartments, 6 or 7 rooms and bath.

Excellent location; convenient to subway express station; all night elevator; hall and 'phone service.

APARTMENTS, $900 to $1,500.

"THE MARGARET"

Elevator Apartments; four, five, six large, light rooms; bath; all-night elevator; telephone service; express Subway, surface, and "L" cars at corner; $33.50, 35, $42.50, $48. Superintendent, 130-136 West 116th, near 7th Av. Drive.

West Side.

CENTRAL PARK WEST and 88th Street

Elegant Apartments 7 to 9 Extra Large Rooms and 2 Baths at Very Moderate Rents

Superintendent on Premises or L. J. Phillips & Co., 123 STREET & COLUMBUS AV.

HOTEL WOODWARD

HOUSEKEEPING ANNEX

Broadway & 55th St., N. Y.

CONVENIENCE of a Hotel with PRIVACY of a Home.

Substantial Reductions, when apartments are taken now, on a lease from October First.

The Oakdale

BACHELOR APARTMENTS

36-38 West 35th St., NEAR 5TH AV.

Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and bath. Hotel service.

Rents $500 to $1,000

Superintendent on premises, or FT. AMSTERDAM REALTY CO., 34 Wall St. Tel., 4450—Broad.

SONOMA,

BROADWAY & 55TH ST.

MOST CENTRAL LOCATION IN TOWN.

Apartments of 4, 5, and 6 rooms, 1 and 2 baths; exceptionally large, light rooms, with high ceilings, decorated to suit; superior hall and elevator service. Your inspection invited each day, including Sundays. Also 1 furnished apt. of 8 rooms and 2 baths.

THE AYLSMERE 60 West 76th St.

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; two elevators night and day, passenger and service; steam dryer; convenient to all traction lines; rent $1,000 to $1,500. SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

THE ADRIAN, 58 West 72d St., Corner.

Eight large, light rooms, tiled bath; electric light; parquet floors; night and day elevator; Subway express and elevated stations on 72d; all surface lines convenient; rent $1,200 to $1,300. SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

THE WASHINGTON,

218-222 West 51st.

Attractive apartments of 6 large, light rooms, elevator, telephone; all modern improvements. Apply to Superintendent, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

**THE L

Lost Motion.

¶ Looking for work by personal application is decidedly "lost motion." Time to go the rounds personally when you've secured an authentic list of the people you want to work for and who want your work.

¶ The quickest and surest way to obtain a desirable list of employers is to advertise in the "Situations Wanted" columns of The New York Times, stating plainly your capabilities, training, and experience. The Times reaches intelligent employers who want intelligent workers and choose them from the environment of intelligence where the advertisements are found.

¶ Go to any advertising agency or telephone The New York Times, Bryant 1000.

Lost

25c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST—At Desbrosses St. ferry or Pennsylvania Railroad, New York side, at 4:45 P. M., Thursday, Aug. 10, a business envelope containing cards and check and small envelope inside with diamond earrings. Finder will be liberally rewarded and no questions asked by returning same to A. Kodsiften, 850 Broadway, Brooklyn.

LOST—Pearl dress shirt stud, spring back, gold, in Pullman car No. 5 on N. Y., N. H. & H train which left Boston Saturday P. M. and reached New York at 7:05 A. M., or in cafe of Grand Union Hotel shortly after arrival of train; a suitable reward for return of stud to W. Miller, Second Floor, Times Building.

LOST—Aug. 10, on Bloomfield Av., between Montclair and Rockaway, N. J., one 36x5 and one 36x4 automobile shoe, inflated and mounted on Continental rims; suitable reward. Lon Calder, Hotel Cumberland, New York City.

LOST—On Monday evening, Aug. 7, 1911, going from 17th St. and 9th Av. to St. Nicholas Av. and Greene, diamond pin, diamond ring, and silver matchbox; liberal reward. John Seebeck, 485 17th St., butcher.

LOST—$25 reward for gold change purse, watch, checkbook, contracts, papers, &c., lost Sunday evening in vicinity York Hotel. Julie Ring, York Hotel.

LOST—On trolley, Wednesday, matting satchel containing clothing and records of no value except to owner; reward for return. Butcher, 43 East 32d St.

LOST—Reward for return green umbrella, ivory handle, lost in telephone booth South Ferry. Cosgrove, 240 West 15th St.

LOST—Diamond stick pin, near Broadway and Bleecker; liberal reward, no questions. Black, 621 Broadway.

LOST.—Gold braid watch fob without locket; liberal reward. H. T. Puchard, 45 West 27th.

LOST—Lady's purse. Please return to address shown on card in purse and obtain reward.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

20c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST—Boston terrier; white breast, ears and tail cut; name Buster; liberal reward if returned to owner, Brush, 250 West 61st St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 1024 St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

25c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

PROPERTY CLERK'S OFFICE, Police Department of the City of New York, Room 9, 300 Mulberry St., New York, Aug. 4, 1911.—Lost Property, 500 Mulberry St.—Keys, wallet containing tags, pawn ticket, and key; boy's coat.

FOUND, Aug. 9—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. Co., (Hudson Tubes.) Apply 137 Christopher St.; Money, shovels, cushion, package, typewritten matter, book, fishing rod, gloves.

FOUND, Aug. 10.—NEW PENNSYLVANIA DEPOT. Apply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av. Pullman—Soap dish, shaving brush, 3 ladies' coats, brush, collar, watch and chain, cane, lady's umbrella, lady's coat. Pennsylvania Train—Two packages. Long Island Train—Suitcase. Montauk Train—Two suitcases. Long Island Train—Roll of plans, pin.

FOUND, Aug. 10.—JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD. Apply Station Master, Jersey City, N. J. In the 9th-Liberty Street Ferry, packags containing cardcase, box of cigars. Sandy Hook Route, on the 9th, package of candy, package of castings.

FOUND, Aug. 10.—NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station. Ring, 2 umbrellas, book, 2 packages, fan.

FOUND, Aug. 10.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City. Two umbrellas.

FOUND, Aug. 10.—LACKAWANNA RAILROAD. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J. Two umbrellas, 4 packages, straw hat.

FOUND, Aug. 10.—PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J. Five packages, 5 umbrellas, 2 ladies' umbrellas, 2 dies, bundle. Desbrosses St. boat—Coat.

FOUND, Aug. 10.—ERIE RAILROAD. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J. Gloves, 3 umbrellas, on the 9th; 10th, package containing set of tools, man's straw hat, roll of music; package of photographs.

FOUND, Aug. 3d to 8th, inclusive, on trains of LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. Awaiting claimants at office of General Baggage Agent, South Bethlehem, Penn. Cape, hat, package, coat, umbrella, suitcase, purse.

Business Opportunities

25c. a line 1 time; 65c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

I will pay $70,000 yearly to an investor or investors or a private banker who will invest $400,000 cash for sanitarium purposes; money invested to be secured by first mortgages upon improved property situated at Stamford, Conn., and New York City now valued at $700,000. George J. Gladman, M. D., C. M., 143 West 71st St., New York City.

$1,000 invested rooming house will net $2,000 profits in 8 months if properly run. James, 15 East 54th. Phone 3657 Broad.

Partner wanted with $2,000 to $3,000; established clock and suit manufacturing business. X 120 Times.

Business Notices

25c. a line 1 time; 65c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

Multigraph typewritten letters delivered promptly. Samples submitted. Addressing, filling in. Classy signatures. Work must be best produced—satisfactory to you. Telephone 1322 Cortlandt. William Gray, 95 Nassau St.

Big 650 reduction for August; will never be made again; buy a printograph this month and save the fifty; guaranteed 2 years. Printograph Sales Co., 320 Broadway.

For Sale

50c. a line 1 time; 65c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

Slightly used office furniture, desks, chairs, tables, filing cabinets, typewriters, safes, cash registers, time clocks, mimeographs, multigraphs, adding machines, neostyles, bookcases, partition. Nathan's, White Street and West Broadway.

Desks, partitions, telephone booths, tables, chairs, wardrobes, mirrors, wall fixtures, business furniture all kinds. Finn Bros., 56-60 Franklin, 258 Broadway.

Yachts and Vessels

25c. a line 1 time; 60c. a line 3 times a week; $1.65 a line 7 consecutive times.

For Sale—Keel cruising yawl-rigged yacht, 70 ft. over all, 46 ft. water line, 14½ ft. beam, 9½ ft. draft; also auxiliary sloop, 43 ft. over all, 25 ft. water line, 10½ ft. beam, 6 ft. draft, and a racing sloop, 36 ft. over all, 20 ft. water line, 7 ft. beam, 5 ft. draft. All at an extremely low price if sold immediately. For further particulars inquire of Herreshoff Mfg. Co., Bristol, R. I., where yachts can be seen.

Country Board

20c. a line 1 time; 57c. a line 3 times a week; $1.80 a line 7 consecutive times.

New York State.

Orient, N. Y.—4 or 5 elderly ladies can have fine country home with private family by week, month, or year; large mansion; steam heat, all conveniences; healthy location; reached by boat or rail. Particulars address Mr. Ives, 984 Simpson St., Bronx.

Four or five elderly ladies can have up-to-date home with small private, plain family; lovely country mansion; fine location; reached by boat or rail; steam heat; large rooms; all conveniences. For particulars address Mr. Ives, 984 Simpson St., Bronx.

EDGEHILL INN, Spuyten Duyvil-on-Hudson. Summer and Winter accommodations of the very best; fine grounds; tennis courts; suites with private bath; Subway and Central. Miss Mary E. Huntington.

MOUNTAIN VIEW COTTAGES, on shore beautiful Fourth Lake, ADIRONDACKS; rates, $10 to $18 per week. For booklet address C. D. Petrie, Old Forge, N. Y.

Help Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 26c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ADDRESSERS, experienced; salary $6; hours 9 to 5:30. Review of Reviews, 13 Astor Place.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT.—One with experience at stenography and typewriting; state experience and salary expected. Address Assistant, Box 317 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Middle-aged woman with some office experience, knowledge of stenography and typewriting, for out of town steady position; first-class references required. Apply to H. Koblenzer, New Brunswick, N. J.

Help Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

BODY MAKER WANTED—An experienced carriage and wagon body builder; should be familiar with panel bodies and know how to do quick work; write, giving age, experience, and present wages; good pay for the right man. Washington Motor Vehicle Company, 218 L St., S. W., Washington, D. C.

BOY, about 16 years of age, to operate switchboard; bright, neat-appearing lad, who can write legible hand. Write, stating age, experience, if any, P 206 Times Downtown.

CARRIAGE PAINTER WANTED—A thoroughly experienced wagon and carriage painter; must have good references and be able to do high-class work; write age, experience, and present wages; good pay for the right man. Washington Motor Vehicle Company, 218 L St., S. W., Washington, D. C.

COLLECTOR and SALESMAN.—Ability to speak foreign languages and over 25 preferred; salary $10 and commission; permanent position with opportunity for advancement. Mr. Patterson, 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Experienced shirt salesman wanted by prominent firm; one who commands large trade for following territory: Middle West, South, and New England. X 100 Times.

EXECUTIVE position is open to man of ability and sterling Christian character; small investment required. Address for interview, X 89 Times.

ORDINARY LIFE INSURANCE MEN.
An opportunity to make $5,000 per year without interference with your present business; strict confidence will be maintained; investigate. Fred Keith, 60 Liberty St.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN who have made good wanted on high-class Long Island development; easiest selling proposition on the market. Development, X 80 Times.

SALESMAN wanted on ladies' waists and dresses to call on department stores and office trade for city on commission basis. Apply, between 11 and 12 o'clock, Schwartz Brothers, 11 Lispenard St.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, loose-leaf or manifold salesman with established trade; exceptional arrangement with firm having most complete line; give full particulars. Confidential, R 218 Times.

SALESMEN, &c.—Men over 25 to act as salesmen and collectors; must come well recommended; good paying, steady position. Apply all day, 217 West 125th St., Room 18.

SALESMAN.—Experienced salesman in hosiery and underwear wanted to sell specialty line from the mill in section of New York and Pennsylvania. X 122 Times.

SHIRT SALESMAN wanted, by reliable firm, for the jobbing trade; only those with established trade need apply; state particulars. Address Shirts, P 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright young man, familiar with Remington machine; good position and opportunity to learn an excellent line of business. Write, stating age, experience, salary, P 265 Times Downtown.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 303 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WANTED: By Banking and Investment House, Bond Salesman with New York City experience in Public Utility and Industrial bonds as sales manager. Address, giving full particulars of experience, B. & M., 50 Pine St., N. Y.

WANTED—Assistant in an uptown agency representing companies writing all classes of insurance; excellent opportunity for the right man; in reply state experience, amount of business controlled. X 121 Times.

WANTED—Smart youth as entry clerk; one with experience preferred. Apply, stating full particulars, X 115 Times.

Help Wanted
Employment Bureaus

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 7 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS.

Commencing August 15th, 1911.

WE WILL PROVIDE IN OUR BUILDING AT 56 AND 58 COOPER SQUARE, (CORNER 7TH STREET AND 4TH AVENUE,) ONE ENTIRE FLOOR, WHERE SKILLED WORKMEN OF ALL KINDS CAN CONGREGATE MORNINGS FOR THE PURPOSE OF BEING INTERVIEWED BY PROSPECTIVE EMPLOYERS. WE WILL ALSO PROVIDE ON ANOTHER FLOOR SPACE FOR UNSKILLED WORKMEN.

EMPLOYERS ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO SEND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS WHENEVER IT IS POSSIBLE TO DO SO, IN PLACE OF TELEPHONING, SO AS TO PERSONALLY SELECT THE MEN NEEDED. THIS METHOD OF BRINGING EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE TOGETHER WILL SAVE TROUBLE AND EXPENSE OF ADVERTISING, AND WILL, WE BELIEVE, GREATLY FACILITATE THE SECURING OF SATISFACTORY MEN AND PLACES. AS IT IS NOW, IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE WORKING MAN TO CALL IN RESPONSE TO THE MANY ADVERTISEMENTS FOR HELP IN HIS LINE APPEARING IN THE DAILY PAPERS. AT THE PLACES HE IS ABLE TO CALL, HE FREQUENTLY IS NOT ACCEPTED, FOR ONE REASON OR ANOTHER, AND BY THE TIME HE ARRIVES AT OTHER PLACES HE IS TOO LATE. THIS CAUSES HIM TO BE OUT OF EMPLOYMENT DAYS AT A TIME. ON THE OTHER HAND, EMPLOYERS HAVE OFTEN TO REPEAT THEIR ADVERTISEMENTS BEFORE THEY SECURE THE SUITABLE MEN. IT CAN READILY BE SEEN THAT BY HAVING ONE PLACE WHERE EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES CAN MEET, IT WILL SAVE TIME, MONEY, AND TROUBLE.

EVERY MAN SEEKING EMPLOYMENT MAY HAVE THE BENEFIT OF OUR SERVICES FREE OF CHARGE, UNTIL HE ACTUALLY SECURES EMPLOYMENT THROUGH US, WHEN A SMALL FEE WILL BE CHARGED.

NO MEN WILL BE FURNISHED WHERE THERE IS A STRIKE.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, (Agency)
56 and 58 Cooper Sq., (corner 7th St. & 4th Av.,)
NEW YORK CITY.
Established 1909.
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
Otto T. Bannard, President — Jacob H. Schiff
John R. MacArthur, Vice-Pres. — Robert W. DeForest
Paul M. Warburg, Treasurer — George Blumenthal
V. Everit Macy, Secretary — Francis L. Bine
Eugene H. Outerbridge
Edward W. Carpenter, Manager

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, typist, bill clerks, male, female, wanted. Universal Exchange Agency, 1 West 34th St.

Situations Wanted
Employment Bureaus

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, High-Grade Office Helpers,
BOOKKEEPERS, Office Service Co. (Agency)
STENOGRAPHERS. 50 Pine St. Tel. 3425 John.

Domestic.

COMPETENT help of all trades supplied. Riverside Agency, 12 West 99th. Phone 1538 Riverside.

COUPLES, cooks, general workers, waitresses, colored; city, country. Instant Relief Agency. Phone 7288 Morningside.

HELP.—Select colored help furnished. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,229 8th Av. Phone Harlem—8370.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 214 West 99th St. Phone 8780—Columbus.

Situations Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Good knowledge stenography; moderate salary; best references. Stenographer, 89 Delancey St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined young American widow, with son, as housekeeper. Address, care present employer, Miss Leoni, Hempstead, N. Y.

LAUNDRESS.—Experienced laundress desires work to take home; prompt service; best references. R 202 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 33 Union Square. 'Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, systematiser; expert all lines; monthly audits; personal service. Accountant, X 27 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer.—Young man, good appearance; best references; willing and ambitious; thoroughly competent; $18. Box 49, North Side News.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single man; intelligent, willing, honest; ready to go anywhere; good reference for past ten years; good mechanic. Address American, X 116 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, 14 years' experience, wishes position, private family; will go anywhere; best references. Duff, 124 West 61st St. 'Phone Col. 1240.

CHAUFFEUR, (24;) do own repairing; experienced; good appearance; references. Maurice Smith, 413 Cherry St.

COST ACCOUNTANT (C. P. A.) seeks position of great responsibility, where thorough knowledge, broad experience, and unusual capacity for getting results are demanded. X 108 Times.

HERE is a clean-cut young college man (Dartmouth) who had just enough sound business training to round off the sharp corners. He will come to you brimful of energy and enthusiasm if you can show him the rung of the ladder which leads upward in your establishment. B. B., Times.

OFFICE MANAGER wishes position at $30 per week; young, wideawake, and adaptable; experienced in clock factory, clothing, and phonographs. P 263 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—An experienced specialty salesman, who has thoroughly covered America and who has a large acquaintance with drug and hardware trade, wishes to connect himself with a strictly reliable concern. X 102 Times.

SALESMAN of proven reliability, for 15 years selling department store and human hair goods trade East and Middle West, wants specialties; imported or domestic. X 93 Times.

SALESMAN.—Wants position traveling, covering large cities Middle West, with house having specialties in women's wear; commission basis. X 105 Times.

SALESMAN wishes high-class line of costumes, dresses, or waists from representative house best of references. For appointment address X 10 Times.

SALESMAN or missionary work; energetic, kind, forceful talker; commission, drawing account. R 212 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN—Now traveling with line of shoes, desires change; city or road. X 110 Times.

SATISFACTORY EMPLOYMENT for my spare time from 5 P. M. to 9 A. M.; have a university A. B. degree and am a successful and experienced tutor in technical and mathematical subjects; also commercial stenographer; would prefer, however, work which, while fairly remunerative, will improve my qualifications. X 111 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) high school education, knowledge of bookkeeping, desires clerical position. M. L. C., 758 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN (21) desires position with chance of advancement; 4 years at present concern; hustler. E. Martin, 149 East 8th St., B'klyn.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, 24, capable and thoroughly experienced, seeks position of responsibility. Box 102 Times, 2 Rector St.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

67TH AV., 46.—Comfortably furnished large, small rooms, with board; refined surroundings; references; table guests.

67TH AV., 47.—Large and small rooms, private baths; transients and table guests.

167TH ST., 20-22-33 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Desirable small rooms; private bath; table guests; exclusive.

63D ST., 133 WEST.—Lady having private house will board one or two refined gentlemen or married couple; homelike, reasonable; telephone; reference.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private baths; superior table; Summer rates; telephone; references.

74TH, 123 WEST, (Phone 1336 Columbus.)—Small, large rooms; elegant table; very reasonable; references.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms; home cooking; parlor dining; table guests; telephone; references.

74TH ST., 181 WEST.—Sixteenth year; Summer rates; rooms; private baths, references.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Newly furnished, parlor dining; Southerners, Westerners desired; transients accommodated; Summer rates.

76TH ST., 240 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining, table board; references required.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large and small room, with board; reference.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Refined, exclusive home for desirable people; private bath; telephone; generous table.

80TH, 141-143 WEST.—Desirable rooms, newly decorated; private bath; parlor dining; references.

81ST ST., 188 WEST.—Beautiful, comfortable rooms; excellent table; high-class Jewish house; table guests.

50-52 WEST 82D.
Newly furnished; electric light; private baths; telephone.

82D ST., 136 WEST.—Large and single rooms, with excellent board; quiet American home; references.

84TH ST., 51 WEST.—Elegant rooms; private bath; excellent cuisine; table guests and transients accommodated.

83D, 122 WEST.—Desirable room; all conveniences; also single room; good board; references.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Newly decorated house; rooms with board; homelike. Telephone 7442 Riverside; reference.

95TH ST., 149 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with board; private bath; business people preferred; telephone.

117TH, 407 WEST.—Coolest location; large room; private bath; single room; phone Morningside 8136.

115TH ST., 417 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; Southern cooking daintily served; Summer rates.

123D ST., 519 WEST.—Acropolis Hotel, near Riverside.—Single rooms; suites; board optional; Summer rates.

East Side.

15TH ST., 210 EAST, (Opposite Stuyvesant Park.)—Handsome back parlor, private bath; single and double rooms; telephone; table guests.

15TH ST., 213 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view Stuyvesant Park; transients accommodated; references; telephone; board optional.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished, large and small rooms; exceptionally good board; telephone.

34TH ST., 117 AND 119 EAST.—Newly renovated rooms; single, en suite; telephone.

63D, 22 EAST, (604, 606 Madison Av., near 62d St.)—Rooms, $3 to $10 weekly; with board, $8 to $16; private baths.

80TH, 40 EAST.—One block park; fine rooms; elevator; excellent board optional; Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 839 (70th St.)—Rooms or board; Summer prices; breakfast in rooms; references.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, HEIGHTS, 5.—Water view; Subway, five minutes Wall St.; corner trolley connects ferry, bridges, seaside; apartments, rooms, furnished, unfurnished; neighborhood, house high-class; table, choicest products New York markets; $8-$30 weekly. 905—Main.

PIERREPONT ST., 76, (Near Borough Hall Subway Station.)—Delightfully cool rooms; excellent table; moderate rates. Phone 1796 Main.

Board Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

GENTLEMAN desires furnished room with board in central part of city; give description and state terms. X 114 Times.

Furnished Rooms

25c. a line 1 time; 65c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

8TH ST., 8 WEST.—Single and double rooms, handsomely furnished; every modern convenience, including telephone on every floor.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; charming suite or single; delightfully cool; electric lights; references.

9TH ST., 30 WEST.—Large room; private bath; single room; hot and cold water; telephone.

23D ST., 431 WEST.—Comfortable, newly furnished rooms; suitable two; $4; single, $3; homelike; telephone.

37TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms; modern conveniences; Southerners accommodated; references.

43D ST., 250 WEST, near Times Square.—Two large front parlors; bath and 'phone. Edwards.

46TH ST., 43 WEST.—Large and small airy, comfortable rooms; running water; private baths; reference.

52D ST., 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Desirable rooms; large and single; all conveniences. Phone Columbus 6180.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Handsome furnished suite, electric lights, private bath; suitable high-class physician; references.

63TH ST., 62 WEST.—Large, cool rooms with bath and hot and cold running water; references.

67TH ST., 65 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; with, without bath; electric light; 'phone; reasonable.

70TH ST., 30 WEST.—Suite or separate; every comfort; beautiful location; board optional; refined home.

73D ST., 166 WEST.—Attractive cool rooms, baths; Subway express; Summer prices.

76D, 173 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; Summer rates.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Doctor's office; also large, small rooms; private bath; telephone 1336 Columbus.

76TH, 106 WEST.—Large and small rooms, single or en suite; Summer rates; references; phone.

125TH, 104 WEST.—Large, airy rooms; all modern improvements; very exclusive.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, cool rooms in refined neighborhood; telephone; references; Summer rates.

76TH ST., 148 WEST.—Second floor, suite, bath; also third floor rooms; electric lights; telephone.

77TH, 100 WEST.—Elegant front room, all conveniences; suitable two gentlemen; single room; references.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Entire second floor, with private bath; also small room; private family.

79TH ST., 133 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front room, private bath; small room; gentlemen preferred; telephone.

80TH ST., 132 WEST.—Large, small rooms, newly furnished, adjoining bath; private family; telephone; references.

82D ST., 214 WEST.—Newly furnished front and back parlors; single rooms; one flight; near Broadway Subway station; references; gentlemen. Moller.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Large room, one flight; electric light, parquet floor, telephone; Summer rates.

82D ST., 128 WEST.—Suite two rooms, private bath; large front room, private bath; telephone.

82D ST., 150 WEST.—Large front room, second floor; dressing room, running water; private house; telephone.

83D ST., 311 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; electric light, telephone; private residence; gentlemen.

85TH ST., 106 WEST.—Delightful rooms; every convenience; ideal location; near Subway and "L"; references.

96TH ST., 78 WEST.—Large, small comfortable clean rooms; separate, connected; running water; telephone. Higham.

98TH ST., 126 WEST.—Large, cool room, kitchenette; running water; bath; also smaller room; reasonable.

101ST ST., 181 WEST.—Lovely cool rooms; piano, telephone; suitable two or three men; reasonable. Harrod.

102D ST., 302 WEST.—Residence near Riverside Drive; handsomely furnished room; large; accommodations; all conveniences; reasonable; phone.

103D ST., 211 WEST (corner Broadway.)—Cheerful outside room comfortably furnished; private; $3. Apartment 4.

103D, 216 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Cheerful, bright, outside room, comfortably furnished; $3; private. Carroll.

104th St.—Four rooms, kitchen, bath; half flat; $7. Vernon, 443 Central Park West.

107TH, 210 WEST.—Large, attractive front room, ample closets; elevator apartment; Southern family. White.

112TH ST., 505 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, desirable; bath; telephone; private entrance; very reasonable. Wilford.

118TH, 421 WEST, (Apartment 41.)—Private family; light, clean room, $3.50; business gentleman preferred.

121ST, 509 WEST, Bancroft Apartments.—Just completed; none finer; beautiful rooms, furnished, unfurnished; single or en suite; private baths; electric lights, elevators; elegant dining room; transients accommodated.

121ST ST., 170 WEST.—Cool, corner rooms; modern; telephone; Summer rates; $3-$5. Hungerford.

122D, 540 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Exceptionally cool front rooms; kitchen; elevator; references. Apartment 31.

127TH ST. and Claremont, (192,) near Riverside, Apartment 18.—Attractive, bright, clean room; Subway; moderate.

127TH, 602 WEST, (Broadway, just south Manhattan station Subway.)—Nicely furnished front rooms. Snow.

134TH ST., 522 WEST.—Outside room; lady or married couple; telephone. Everette.

137TH ST., 622 WEST (one door from Riverside Drive.)—Pleasant room; all conveniences. Apartment 21.

145TH ST., (193 Edgecombe Av.)—Two rooms; nicely furnished, well kept; private house; all conveniences.

FURNISHED ROOMS in elegant apartment hotel; $5 per week upward. Morningside 7500. Apt. 509.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 600.—Rooms facing river; single, en suite; private baths; meal accommodations. Pierson.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 852, (137TH.)
Large, light room; phone Morningside 7022. Button.

East Side.

11TH ST., 35 EAST.—Large and small rooms, newly furnished; running water; southern exposure.

15TH ST., 142 EAST.—Furnished rooms; housekeeping; couple; men; $2 upwards; bath; running water.

21ST ST., 139 EAST, (Overlooking Park.)—Furnished rooms without board; $5 per week up.

22D ST., 45 EAST.—Pleasant rooms in refined house; $3 to $7 week; references.

93D ST., 15 EAST.—Large, single room for gentleman; also two connecting rooms, suitable for gentlemen or man and wife. Telephone 5290—Madison.

45TH ST., 23 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with baths; Summer rates; gentlemen; references.

54TH ST., 15 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Desirable rooms, select neighborhood; board optional.

87TH ST., 62 EAST.—Fine rooms; new furniture; select neighborhood; Summer rates.

A.—76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; ideal Summer location; board optional; Summer rates.

IRVING PLACE, 71.
Large and small rooms, private bath; $5.50 up.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE, with reception room and extension; all handsomely furnished. Apply 1,041 Madison Av.

Brooklyn.

GREENE AV., 66.—Large, delightfully cool room; superior; convenient Subway and Brighton "L"; $3.50.

Pianos and Organs

25c. a line 1 time; 65c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

STEINWAY mahogany upright piano, in fine condition; will sell very cheap. 316 West 45d.

Used Autos For Sale

25c. a line 1 time; 60c. a line 3 times a week, including Sunday; $1.65 a line 7 consecutive times.

AUTOMOBILES.
Green's Purchasing Agency, old Brewster Building, 1,387-1,389 Broadway, corner 38th St. Used automobiles of the highest grades can be purchased from us at sacrifice prices. We have the largest showrooms in the city and the greatest variety of cars to select from. All makes, from $125 to $3,000. Demonstrations cheerfully given. Satisfactory time payments arranged.

STODDARD-DAYTON.
If you have a car and wish to trade for a better one, come in and see our factory rebuilt cars which carry the same guarantee as new cars. 1909-10-11 cars, with all types of bodies. Used CAR DEPARTMENT, STODDARD MOTOR COMPANY, 225 West 57th St.

Pierce-Arrow, 7-passenger, 40 h. p., 4-cylinder; excellent condition and running order; fully equipped; no dealers; no reasonable offer refused. Inquire owner, Ten Room, 35 West 61st St.

For sale cheap, White 5 passenger touring car; repainted; A No. 1 order; used two months. Coleman, 517 East 69th St.

CHALMERS "FORTY" TOURING car, rebuilt and repainted. C. Dow, 1,627 Broadway, New York.

CHALMERS cars, rebuilt, repainted, and guaranteed. C. Dow, 1,627 Broadway, City.

Automobiles to Rent

25c. a line 1 time; 60c. a line 3 times a week, including Sunday; $1.65 a line 7 consecutive times.

AUTOS FOR HIRE.
PEERLESS CARS.
PEERLESS RENTAL SERVICE.
'Phone 2893 Columbus.

Beautiful six-cylinder, large, seven-passenger touring car, 45 per hour. Lamensdorf, 458—Audubon.

Furnished Rooms Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

A YOUNG WOMAN desires a room located between 60th and 100th Sts., near 6th Av., and where a few pupils may take music lessons without disturbing occupants of adjoining rooms; she will pay about $15 a week if board is included. Address K. F., 262 West 125th St.

Apartments to Let, Unfurnished

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

Nordica, Corner 113th St. and 7th Av. Driveway. High-class, modern apartments, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, $750-$1,000; beautiful ground floor apartment, suitable for physician, 7 rooms and bath, $1,000. Superintendent on premises.

Washington Irving, 203 West 112th St., Near 7th Av. Driveway.—High-class modern apartments; convenient to Subway and "L" trains; 8 rooms and bath; $900-$1,000. Superintendent on premises.

An unusually desirable 8-room apartment to sublet for two years from October at a sacrifice; splendid location and service; immediate possession. Superintendent, 206 West 86th St.

77 WEST 92D ST.
Fine location; desirable 8 rooms; hot water, steam heat; $52-$62. Apply on premises.

21st St., 320 West.—Six light rooms; bath, hot water supply; halls heated; reasonable rent.

East Side.

IDEAL APARTMENTS, 2 and 4 rooms and bath. 12 East 30th St.

Apartments to Let, Furnished

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Most elegant rooms in city, $35-$40 monthly; private bath, meals. 22 West 40th.

FORECLOSURE SALE.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against EDWARD A. KRACKE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of July, 1911, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of August, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

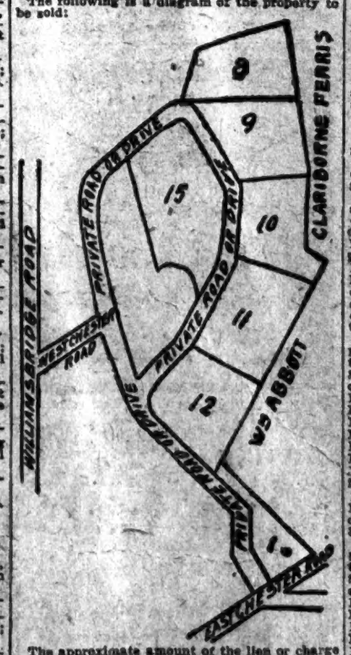
"All those certain pieces or plots of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of The Bronx, City of New York, County of New York, (formerly County of Westchester,) and State of New York, known on a map entitled 'Map of the New Park, Westchester County, New York,' belonging to Messrs. Pinchot and Morrell, surveyed by William H. Metge, Civil Engineer, and Matthew Cox, City Surveyor, as plots Numbers One, Eight, Nine, Ten, Eleven, Twelve, and Fifteen, a copy of which map is annexed to a deed recorded in the office of the Register of Westchester County, in Liber 1,004 of Conveyances, Page 61, said plots containing about thirty or thirty-one acres; also all the right, title, and interest in and to one-half the roads or drives adjacent to the property hereby conveyed.

"Subject, however, to all rights of way reserved in deeds recorded in Liber 1,004 of Conveyances, Pages 56 and 61, and mentioned in deeds recorded in Liber 1,115 of Conveyances, Page 500, Liber 1,303 of Conveyances, Page 53, Liber 1,232 of Conveyances, Page 396, and Liber 1,200 of Conveyances, Page 342, all of said deeds being recorded in the office or offices of the Register or Clerk of Westchester County."

Dated New York, July 25, 1911.
ENOS S. BOOTH, Referee.

JEROME RAND & KRESEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is one hundred three thousand eighty-three and 75-100 dollars, ($103,083.75,) with interest thereon from the 6th day of July, 1911, together with costs and allowance amounting to four hundred seventy-nine and 5-100 dollars, ($479.05,) with interest from July 24, 1911, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is seven thousand one hundred fifty-five and 24-100 dollars ($7,155.24) and interest.

Dated New York, July 25, 1911.
ENOS S. BOOTH, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES V. GERAGHTY, assigned to Bayard L. Peck, for the benefit of creditors, send accounts.

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at Special Term, Part I of the Supreme Court, to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 5th day of September, 1911, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Bayard L. Peck, as assignee of above-named James V. Geraghty, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court, New York County, to be hereto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Edward J.

THE MAYOR DEFENDS THE NEW CHARTER

Far from Being Secret, He Says, He Exhausted Efforts to Get the Public to Read It.

BUT NO ONE WAS INTERESTED

It Isn't His Charter, He Says, Never Wrote a Line of It, and Doesn't Seek Added Power by It.

Mayor Gaynor made his first public defense of the proposed new Charter yesterday in a letter to Frederic W. Hinrichs, who attacked it in a speech Wednesday night at the City Club. The Mayor emphatically denies that it is a "secret" Charter. It is a result, he says, of the work of the Ivins and Hammond committees, and when it comes before him he expects to have some interesting things to say about it.

The Mayor defends provisions of the proposed Charter which have been most bitterly attacked. He takes up the cudgels in favor of a small paid Board of Education, and he denies that he is arrogating to himself supreme "veto power."

There may be reasons, he says, why such power should exist in the Mayor, but he is entirely content to have it taken out of the Charter. He also denies that he is in favor of having full veto power over public franchises. On the contrary, he says, the franchise veto will remain exactly the same as it is now. This is the Mayor's letter:

"Office of the Mayor.
"Aug. 10, 1911.

"Dear Mr. Hinrichs: I see you are reported as referring to the proposed Charter as "the secret Charter." I am satisfied that you said no such thing, but as others are saying it without scruple I am asking you to allow me to say a few public words on the subject by means of a letter to you. I have to keep still while all sorts of untruthful things are being said, until some opportunity presents itself to let me get a word in edgewise.

Attempts to Give It Publicity.

"What are the facts as to this alleged secrecy? The first Winter I was Mayor the proposed Charter of the Hammond Commission was pending in the Legislature. It proposed several great changes, among others the taking of the Borough Presidents out of the Board of Estimate, the taking of all auditing powers away from the Controller, the substitution of a small Board of Education for the present large one, and other far-reaching things. Borough President McAneny and myself saw ex-Attorney General Mayer, counsel to the Hammond Commission, and asked him to put the Charter over until the next Legislature to give the city officials and the public time to read it and discuss it. The fact is no attention whatever was being paid to it in the city. Mr. Mayer, with his usual courtesy and discretion, assented to our request, and got the commission to agree to it.

"I gave him my word that if it went over I should do what I could to have it presented to the people of the city for discussion. After the Legislature adjourned I therefore called a meeting of all the heads of departments of the City Government and gave to each a copy of the proposed charter, and urged them to read it, and to propose any modifications or changes that seemed to them meet. I also appointed a committee of twelve out of their number to consider all such suggestions. I also caused the Corporation Counsel to organize a drafting committee out of his staff to lick everything into scientific shape. The matter was published in the newspapers, and the fact was stated that we desired all outside assistance that we could get. But the Summer and the Fall passed without a single suggestion from any club, association, or individual in the city except-ing heads of departments, who did their part well.

"No interest could be aroused about the matter. Every one in the city seemed too intent on his little private affairs to give any time to the charter. I realize that we are now, as the world always was, every one a slave of his own environment, and given only to his own little affairs. No one, or very few, can be got to think or talk of anything else. One of the Latin poets well expressed the same condition in his day in one of his elegies, viz.:

"The sailor of winds, of cattle the farmer talks;
The soldier counts his wounds, the shepherd his sheep."

The Way It Was Prepared.

"And so, it appears, it always is. But the committee of draftsmen, taking the proposed charter of the Hammond Commission as a basis, and using also the report of the proposed charter of the Ivins Commission, finished its work, and the proposed charter prepared by it was presented to the present Legislature. It was in the main the charter proposed by the Hammond Commission. The draftsmen and employes of the Hammond Commission worked with the Corporation Counsel's Office in perfecting the proposed charter. They continued their work while the charter was in the hands of the Committee of the Legislature. It was then seen by all of us that the time to be given to public hearings would be too short unless the Legislature should take a recess. It therefore adjourned until September 8 to give every one a chance to read the new charter and make suggestions concerning it. The Committee of the Legislature having it in charge is also to have public hearings upon it.

"The proposed charter as sent to the Legislature had also been printed and widely distributed, but every one seemed to hold his peace about it until the time came near when it might be passed, and then all sorts of misstatements began to be made concerning it. I have said enough to show how insincere and untruthful the statements are that the proposed charter is a 'secret' charter.

"I have to confess, of course, that the part which I expected to perform in the preparation of the charter has not been performed. I took aboard ship with me Aug. 9 of last year all the charter literature extant, with copies of the Hammond charter and the Ivins charter and the report of both of these commissions, and intended to read and pencil them all and return to the city able to sit down and help write the charter. But this purpose was frustrated, and the truth is there is not a line of the proposed charter written by me. But the charter as prepared and sent to the Legislature was in fairly good shape.

"I am now about to take it up as it has come out of the committee of the Legislature and see what changes they have made. I have already noted one change that seems to me incredible. You know how much opposed I have been for years to the appointment of special policemen to be sworn in as public officers and then put in the employ of private individuals to be paid by them and to do their bidding or else be discharged. The evil of this has been shown innumerable times in this city. No public officer should be in the employ of a private individual and under his pay and orders. It is contrary to the first principles of government.

Special Police Cared For.

"No man or corporation should be able to surround himself with a retinue of public officers in his pay and subject to his bidding. A public officer should act only from a public standpoint, and that is impossible if he is in the pay and subject to the orders of a private individual or corporation. I had that great abuse taken out of the charter as it was prepared here, but I find it restored in even a worse form in the proposed charter as it comes from the hands of the committee.

"I understand that it was restored without the knowledge of a majority of the committee at the request of certain powerful corporations and interests who desire to have these official retainers in their employ, especially in times of disputes with their employes about hours and wages. The regular police under their officers should do all such work.

"The thing most inveighed against in the proposition to have a small paid Board of Education. All I have ventured to say is that we should retain our present large Board of Education or else pay a small board. Both the Ivins commission and the Hammond commission reported against the efficiency of the present large board, and I have always thought that they were right. The Hammond charter settled down to a board of five paid members. I suggested that the number should be seven or nine, and that they should be paid. I can only say that I do not wish as Mayor to have to appoint a small board unless the members are to be paid. They cannot devote their time to the work unless they are paid. They should not be asked to. It is one thing for a Board of Trustees to run Harvard College, with its two or three thousand students, but quite another to run the great educational department of this city, which spends more than one-quarter of our tax levy each year, and has 653,003 scholars and 17,655 teachers under its charge.

Denies Seeking Veto Power.

"It is also said that the Mayor is trying to arrogate a veto to himself over the proceedings of the Board of Estimate. Every one who knows anything of the matter knows that this is not true. The proposed Hammond Charter gave the Mayor a suspensive veto over the resolutions of the Board of Estimate. When the Legislative committee was giving its Charter hearings here last Winter Borough President McAneny publicly stated to it for me that I did not ask for any such power, and I repeat now that I do not want it and am entirely content to have it taken out of the Charter. Of course, I know there may be reasons why such a veto power should exist, but I am quite content not to have it. Perhaps I should not have it. If it be thought that it should be given, let the new Charter give it to the Mayor who shall succeed me.

"At the request of all the Borough Presidents I had the provision of the Hammond Charter putting the Borough Presidents out of the Board of Estimate dropped, and yet I am bound to say that I think that provision in the Hammond Charter, and that recommendation by the Ivins Commission was sound. The Boroughs Presidents are administrative officers, and it is a principle of government that those who spend the money should not have a voice in the appropriation of it. I do not, yet I do not want to have it said that I tried to change the Board of Estimate by putting any of my associates out.

"The changes made in the Controller's office are much less than were proposed by the Hammond Commission. Moreover, the Controller assented to every change in his office that was made in the copy of the Charter as prepared in the Corporation Counsel's office. The collection of market rents and the receiving of taxes was taken out of his office because they are entirely foreign to the office of Controller, as he admitted.

"Something is being said about the Mayor's 'franchise veto,' as it is called. No such veto is proposed. On the contrary, for many years past no franchise, or lease or contract for a street use, could be given without the affirmative assent of the Mayor. There is no veto about it. That is in our present Charter and in the Rapid Transit act. It is being preserved by the proposed new Charter. Does any one want that great safeguard taken from the Mayor? The late Edward M. Shepard was most solicitous about this matter. He wrote and spoke to me about it several times. He wanted it put in most explicit shape, saying that it had safeguarded the city often in the past and would do it in the future.

"After I have read the new Charter I shall be able to go into these matters more fully.

"Sincerely yours,
"W. J. GAYNOR,
"Mayor.

"Frederick W. Hinrichs, Esq.,
"76 William Street,
"New York City."

In his letter the Mayor ignores many of the important provisions of the proposed Charter, but these will be taken up at public hearings to be held on it in the Aldermanic Chamber of the City Hall beginning Aug. 21.

CHARTER TO CREATE JOBS.

Nothing Ever Like It for Civil Service "Jokers," Says City Club Speaker.

Albert de Roode, counsel for the Civil Service Reform Association, was the principal speaker last night at the second of the City Club conferences on the proposed new charter for the City of New York. He characterized the instrument as vicious and "shot through with language designed to create jobs."

"I have been looking for civil service 'jokers' in legislation for years," declared Mr. de Roode, "but I never saw such a piece of work as this."

The charter, Mr. de Roode said, specially exempts every position mentioned in it from the operation of the civil service law. By removing the control of the State Civil Service Commission over the municipal commission it eliminates, he said, the possibility of enforcing effectively the law in respect to all other city positions. The new charter, he declared, makes the local Civil Service Commission merely the Mayor's administrative board. Local Commissioners who are remiss, and may be removed under the present law by the State Commission, will be free from restraint under the new charter.

The provision of the new Charter which makes the Sinking Fund Commission the arbiter of disputes between city departments constitutes that body a sort of bi-lateral civil service commission on questions of appointments, Mr. de Roode pointed out. No restriction is provided on the appointment of temporary and occasional "expert" or "professional" help in city departments, and these terms are not defined. The object of providing in the new Charter that those so employed shall not be considered "employes" is specifically designed to evade the civil service law, he said. Another vicious provision, he declared, relieves an appointing officer who wrongfully removes a civil service employe from personal liability for back salary on reinstatement.

Scheme to Make Jobs Hold.

Following a paragraph in the Charter that members of any uniformed force in the city shall be entitled to apply for writs of certiorari and court review of their removals, and constituting the street cleaners a uniformed force on a par with the firemen and police, the new Charter provides, Mr. de Roode pointed out, that the Board of Estimate is given power to establish a uniformed force in any department and that the head of a department may require uniforms and insignia. This would make it possible to pack all the city departments with uniformed men, who, not having passed a civil service examination and not necessarily fit for their places, could, nevertheless, not be removed without the greatest difficulty, even if at all.

Efficiency in the school department, Mr. de Roode said, will be discouraged if the new charter passes by a provision that the list of those who have passed examinations for principalships shall be exhausted before men or women can be appointed from a new list. Standards may be raised, and more efficient men may pass later examinations, but those who have been eligible, even at very low standards, will block the promotion of better qualified teachers to principalships.

Changes in the civil service law applying to the Police Department in the new charter provide that the doormen who passed a lower physical and mental examination than the patrolmen shall be raised to that grade in pay and rank and be eligible to the higher grdes in the department. There are 190 of these, and Mr. de Roode said they had been trying to get such a law through the Legislature for years. This seemed to be the first time they had a prospect of success. Linemen, wiremen, and battery men in the telegraph bureau are made members of the uniformed force in the new charter, and will be entitled to pensions and other privileges of the uniformed force.

Mandatory Requirements.

C. F. Heinrichs called attention to the fact that the new charter makes mandatory the appointment of a First Deputy Corporation Counsel and of seventy-five Deputy Corporation Counsels, instead of making their appointments permissive. The previous language of the charter exempts these men from the civil service law, to which they have to some extent been subject in the past. Robert Binkerd, Secretary of the City Club, mentioned that the act also requires the Commissioners of Accounts to appoint deputies, which, by the nature of the office, are not necessary.

Miles M. Dawson, former Commissioner of Charities; Robert H. Hebberd, and Francis D. Pollak discussed the provisions which deal with the Commissioners of Accounts. Mr. Pollak said that the new charter required that the Commissioner of Accounts shall not start any investigation without express orders from the Mayor and shall report only to the Mayor. Section 221 of the charter makes it possible to conceal the result of investigations by the Commissioner of Accounts by declaring that inspection of his minutes shall be "subject to reasonable rules," and Section 227, providing for the "destruction of useless records" makes it possible to do away with any embarrassing discoveries.

Mr. Pollak devoted some time to criticising that provision of the new charter which takes away from the Controller the audit of disputed claims and gives it over to an appointee of the Mayor, the Corporation Counsel. All that is necessary to effect this is for the claimant to notify the city that he intends to bring suit. Actual bringing of the suit is not a requirement.

Mr. Dawson said that the crippling of the Commissioners of Accounts was a serious matter, since, like the curtailment of the powers of the Board of Estimate, it accomplished the ruin of an institution which had been satisfactory to the people of the city. He also pointed out that there was no provision in the charter for the removal of the Mayor. He said that the President or Governor might be removed by impeachment proceedings, and saw no reason why the charter specifically omitted the provision of the present charter, making the Mayor subject to removal by the Governor on charges made and sustained. Mr. Binker said that the curtailment of the powers of the Commissioners of Accounts was a step in the wrong direction.

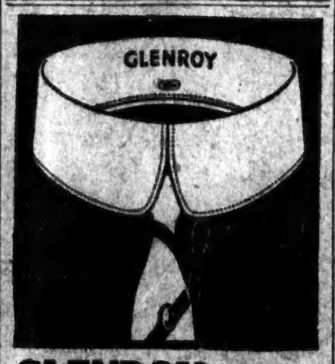
Mr. Hebberd was not so friendly to the Commissioners of Accounts. He said they had wasted in the past hundreds of thousands of dollars in useless investigations.

Target Practice Brings Up Body.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 10.—The explosion of shells fired at a target two miles out at sea some time yesterday brought to the surface the body of John Silver, a Lakewood letter carrier, who was carried out by a sea puss from Spring Lake last Sunday while attempting to rescue two New Yorkers, who were afterward saved by others.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.		Loss.
1:55—325 East 28th St.; unknown		$10
3:35—329 West 50th St.; Mrs. Wakefield.		Trifling
3:55—547 Riverside Drive; J. H. Lawson		$10
6:30—Front of 40 West 65th St.; T. M. C. A.		Trifling
7:45—693 Greenwich St.; Nora Foley		$50
9:18—20 Suffolk St.; M. Levinstein		$20
10:05—2,064 Madison Av.; Margaret Mackey.		Trifling
10:15—351 East 200th St.; W. Bolton		None
10:15—1,066 Prospect Av.; Nathan Wax		$25
11:00—177th St. and Pinehurst Av.; Harry Goldstein		$25
11:10—65 St. Mark's Place; M. Tingo		$75
11:25—157 East 60th St.; Clara Goldberg		$50
11:30—1,621 Lexington Av.; Pocher & Co., Noon.		
P. M.		
2:15—1,104 Broadway; Child's Restaurant		Trifling
2:45—2-4 Chrystie St.; Samuel Geelano		$20
2:45—412 Madison St.; Jacob Sunshine		$25
3:35—571 Columbus Av.; Unknown		$25
4:10—310 E. 126th St.; Eugene Grahm		None
5:55—133 W. 126th St.; Unknown		None
7:35—188 Spring St.; Paul Petraca		$5
8:00—1,007 Washington Av.; S. Meyer		$10
8:05—69 East 101st St.; B. Wasserman		Trifling
11:15—3,198 3d Av.; Charles Kemp		Trifling



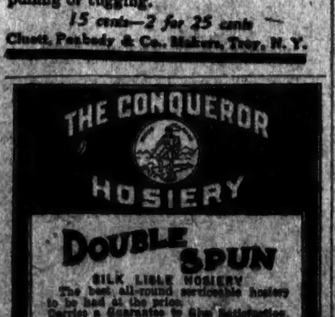
GLENROY, *the new*
ARROW COLLAR

FOR SUMMER, will suit the man who seeks a collar that can be put on and taken off without trouble and that will admit of easy cravat tying.

With the new snap-on back and front buttonholes, the handy "notch" front, and the ample cravat slip space and the generous knot room, Glenroy is not only easy to put on and easy to take off, but the cravat may be tied without pulling or tugging.

15 cents—2 for 25 cents

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Makers, Troy, N. Y.



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Pabst BlueRibbon
The Beer of Quality

is never quite satisfied with any other beer. It has a mild, delicate, mellow flavor found in no other.

Order a case today.

Best Dealers Everywhere

The Man in the Tower Describes Economy

HABITUAL bargains have bad buttonholes.

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Bargain sales and real fashion can't dwell peaceably in the same shop.

They don't believe in one another.

But an opportunity TO ECONOMIZE—in a shop that has no bargain counter—comes now and then to the most fastidious buyers.

Weber & Heilbroner's clothes have been proved.

Their unassuming correctness has been sustained in the court of fashion all Summer.

They have been simply reduced—without apology—regularly reduced, because it is time.

All $20 suits—now $14.50
All $25 suits—now $18.50
All $30 suits—now $22.50
All $35 suits—now $25.50
All $40 suits—now $27.50

Many of these are of medium weight material and will be worn late in the Autumn—until the snow flies.

They do not represent fleeting, extreme styles.

It is interesting to note that there will not be many decided changes in style this Fall, in the best quarters.

These suits are quite as aristocratic as they were in the beginning—genuine first cousins of the $75 and $80 suits the Fifth Avenue tailors have made this season.

They are entirely worthy of sweetening up your next season's outfit, without reflecting any discredit on the newer things.

Weber and Heilbroner
Clothes at 3 Stores marked with Star.
150 Nassau* 58 Nassau 27 New* 20 Cortlandt
369 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway
42nd and Fifth Avenue*

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Hart, Schaffner & Marx
Summer Suits
$16.50

ONLY a few of the $35, $40 and $45 Suits that are reduced to $16.50 left now,—still yours *may* be here. Plenty of $25, $28 and $30 Suits. Lots of Blue Serges among them. The values offered are so very unordinary that we would urge you to come in today.

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CRITERION Broadway, 44th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:15. A SMASHING HIT JOHN HYAMS and LEILA McINTYRE in THE GIRL OF MY DREAMS. CAPACITY AUDIENCES TELL THE STORY.

JARDIN DE PARIS ATOP THE N. Y. THEATRE. Nights at 8:30. Smoking. Refreshments. SHOWS IN ONE. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES. TABLE SEATS $1. 75—ANNA HELD GIRLS—75

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LIBERTY Regents with the JOYOUS SUCCESS. NEXT MON. SEATS NOW ON SALE. CHRISTIE MacDONALD in THE SPRING MAID.

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Charles Dillingham's GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:15. VALESKA SURATT in THE RED ROSE.

Winter Garden B'way and 50th St. Tele. 411 Columbus. Evgs. 8:30. Matinee To-morrow 2:30. GERTRUDE HOFFMANN. Announces the sensation of the century. LA SAISON DES BALLETS RUSSES (Season of Russian Ballets).

Maxine Elliott's THEA. 39th bet. B'way and 6th Av. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-morrow HENRIETTA CROSMAN in THE REAL THING.

BROADWAY Thos. B'way & 41st. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15. LEW FIELDS in THE HEN PECKS

39TH ST. Thos. 39th, off B'way. Op'g NEXT MONDAY. Seats Now. JOHN MASON in Augustus Thomas' strongest work, AS A MAN THINKS.

Lew Fields' HERALD SQ. B'way & 35th. Twice Daily. KINEMACOLOR MOTION PICTURES Colored moving pictures of the Coronation, taken by Royal Command. 2:30 & 8:30. 25c.-50c.

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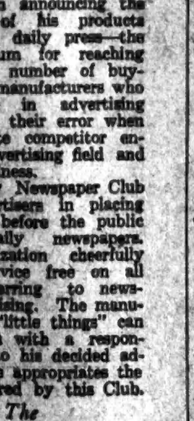

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The story of Nicholas Constantinovich, who incurred the displeasure of Czar Alexander III. and was banished from Russia.

The Indian Race Dying Out? Not at All

Government expert says there are probably more redmen to-day than ever in the history of America.

Moving Pictures as a Cure for the Tramp Nuisance

Also village rogues' galleries at railroad stations and lockups to make the vagrant even more unpopular.

Pliny III. Gives Impressions of the Great American Game

In a letter to his famous ancestor, Pliny the Younger, he tells of his discovery of a new race called "Fans" and "Mutts."

Woman's Activity a Peril to Coming Generations

Dr. Max G. Schlapp believes it has a striking effect on insanity, divorce, and the decrease of the birth rate.

A United States Court Afloat On the High Seas

Story of one of Uncle Sam's novel fountains of justice for transgressors in the Far North.

Duke of Sutherland Begins Tenant Farming in Canada

Greatest land owner in England coming to America to continue what his own country now forbids.

Perils of Going to the Bottom in Submarines at an End

Italian inventor constructs a dock which removes the risk attending the trials of these under-water war vessels.

"Peace"—Hy. Mayer's striking cartoon.

Also a page of other clever impressions of the passing show.

The Pictorial Section

Will contain fine half tone reproductions of the following:

Full-page portrait of Miss Madeleine Force, engaged to John Jacob Astor.
Beginning work on the Lexington Avenue Subway.
New Municipal bath house and beach at Coney Island.
With the stage folk at vacation time.
New buildings in the Panama Canal Zone.
New York's welcome to Admiral Togo.
Signing the Arbitration Treaties at Washington.
New York Yacht Club begins its annual cruise.
Signals for airships in Paris.
And a full-page reproduction of a charming painting, "The Skipping Match," by Arthur Elsley.

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